PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,553—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7293	....	....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5284	CHINA	7912
19th ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	....	....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5284	MACEDONIA	10619
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7568	....	....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th ,,	MALTA	6064	....	....
7th Oct.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th ,,	ARABIA	7293	....	....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9500	....	....
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NIKKA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct 1905.

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,6 5	Verron	19th Aug. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Etienne	16th Sept. ,,

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1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
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The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	City of Edinburgh	6251	*Whish	8thJuly.	20thJul.	3rdAug.	8thAug.
B	Branksome Hall	1500	*Hood	18th ,,	30th ,,	13th ,,	18th ,,
B	Promo	3580	*M Kay	27th ,,	8th Au.	22nd ,,	27th ,,
B	Stanley Hall	4101	Nutt	10th Au.	23rd ,,	6th Sep.	11thSep

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All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

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FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,965 tons, on MONDAY 7th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, Karachi, Gwadur, Pasni, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY. 3rd Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 17th Aug, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,999 tons, on or about 4th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August, 1905.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

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DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	5th Aug, 1905
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th ,, ,,
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. ,,
* PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,395	5th Nov. ,,

† Will call at Plume. * Will call at Karachi.

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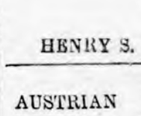
STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,160	26th Aug.

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905,
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	13th Sept. 1905,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	11th Oct, 1905.

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Return tickets available 1 years	,, 900	,, 625	

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BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Aug. 1905,
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Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12 ,,

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GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,

THE CURE FOR

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 10th August, 1905, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from Mr. W. G. Bingham—Giving notice of his intention to take legal proceedings against the Corporation in connection with the question of the purchase of the tramways.
2. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Trustee's meetings.
3. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Intimating that the next appointment of Municipal Auditors will take place in March 1906.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

4. Recommending approval to the acquisition of a plot of ground at Agripada, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,091-11-0 plus legal expenses; and sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget tranfer of Rs. 2,100 to meet the cost.
5. Recommending that, in reply to their letter regarding the nuisance caused by dust-bin carts opposite their premises in Eldon Road, Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Company be informed that it has been suggested to the Commissioner that the carts complained of be replaced by other carts.

Letters from the Commissioner.—

6. Forwarding a report as regards the working of the new pail carts and the introduction of a new privy receptacle.
7. Forwarding a report on the subject of privy pails and pail cart.
8. Joint Schools Committee Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 21st June, 1905.
9. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a return of houses visited, etc., for purposes of the Epidemic Diseases Act for the quarter ending 30th June 1905.
10. Appointment of an Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal under Section 48 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

11. Recommending that, in reply to their letter objecting to a license being granted in respect of a stable for buffaloes proposed to be constructed on a plot of land behind their client's bungalow at No. 1 Chinchpokli Road, Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors, be informed that there is no reason to withhold a license in this case.
12. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 918-2-0 for payment to the Tramway Company of the balance of the refund of the halalkhore tax due to them.
13. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding a proposal to grant to the G. I. P. Railway Company permission to provide a 20 feet opening behind the east abutment of the Hancock Bridge.
14. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding quarterly returns of the sick treated at the Maratha and Arthur Road Hospitals for the quarter ending 30th June, 1905.
15. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting cases in which permission has been granted to carry away water from Municipal Water Works.
16. Notice of Motion from Mr. J. A. D. McBain—For obtaining a report as to the feasibility and cost of improving the line of road on both sides of the new bridge over the channel at Worli.

Letters from the Commissioner—

17. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1905.
18. Reporting that a new milch cattle stable at Girgaum Road belonging to Messrs Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail & Co. has been licensed during the half year ending 30th June, 1905.
19. Reporting as to the delay in supplying water to the Bombay Education Society's Press by measurement.
20. Joint Schools Committee Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 5th July, 1905.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

21. Recommending sanction to the execution of works for the provision of vent pipes to certain house gullies and for remodelling the drainage arrangements of certain sections in Kamathipura and to the cost, Rs. 713 plus 876, being met from Surplus Cash Balance.
22. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 523-6-0 for payment of the compassionate allowance sanctioned for the widow of the late Mr. D. Tillot, Assistant Inspector in the Health Department.
23. Forwarding for information a letter from the Commissioner reporting that a sum of Rs. 245 will be paid from Surplus Cash Balance to Mr. C. F. Stevens, being the moiety of the cost of printing his award.
24. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the establishment of a public Museum and Library for the Bombay Presidency including Sind.
25. Requesting sanction to the laying of a 6" pipe drain at Ghorupdeo Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 558.
26. Requesting sanction to a Municipal 5" water main running from Frere Road to the Carnac Bunder being handed over to the Port Trustees free of cost.
27. Notice of Motion from Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim—For obtaining a report showing on what system roadside tree-planting has been and is being done in the City of Bombay, which roads of the City are well provided in this respect and which not, whether any improvement in the system is possible, etc.

Standing Committee Resolutions:—

28. Recommending approval to the acquisition of the property of Mr. Erachshaw Dadabhoy Karanja in Hamalwadi at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,709-4-0.
29. Forwarding for consideration and orders proposals to retain as an ordinary vaccine station a part of the former Central Vaccine Depot at Kalbadevi and to employ an additional staff for the preparation of glycerinated lymph for vaccination and recommending sanction, if the proposals are approved, to grants of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,310 to meet the respective cost thereof.
30. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 6,471-5-7 to meet excess expenditure incurred last year in respect of Water Works materials for general work and repairs in Bombay.
31. Notice of Motion from Mr. N. V. Mandlik—For expressing opinion that plumbers applying for license should be required to pass an examination for competency in their occupation.

Letters from the Commissioner—

32. Requesting sanction to an old well at the back of the Elphinstone High School being made over, free of charge, to Government for being filled up.
33. Forwarding the Municipal List corrected up to 31st October, 1904.
34. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.
35. Stating that the present is not an opportune time for framing a new schedule of staff as desired by the Corporation.
36. Forwarding a report as to the provision of temporary hospitals and special ambulances during epidemics other than plague.
37. Forwarding a report as to the supply of filtered and unfiltered water to the residents of Malabar and Cumballa Hills.
38. Government letter—Requesting payment of certain Police charges for the years 1902-03 and 1903-04 due by the Municipality.
39. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding the Municipal Analyst's report of the work done by him during May and June, 1905.
40-42. Notice of Motions from Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin—(40) For obtaining information as to the number of buildings constructed within set back lines and the action taken in regard thereto : (41) For obtaining from the special officer appointed to detect leakage and waste of water a report as to the work done by him &c ; (42) For requesting the Commissioner to enforce rigidly sections of the Municipal Act relating to the deposit of rubbish on public roads and to report as to the desirability of engaging boys for the removal of dung from Abdul Rehman and other streets.
43. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting a budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee on the 12th July, 1905.

By order of the President.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st August, 1905.

THE TOOTH CHARMER!
DENTICLINE.
CURES TOOTH-ACHE INSTANTANEOUSLY.
Per bot. ans. 12.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., near Zooma Musjid,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

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Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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Agent.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "REICHENFELS" No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 2nd August, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GUNPATRAO LUXOOMAN KATTWATE, has contracted TO PURCHASE from JANARDHAN GOPAL, Esquire, the land hereditaments and premises particularly described in the schedule hereunder written :—

All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said premises either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 89, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate on the West side of the Medow Street and North of the Oak Lane within the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 162 square yards or thereabouts little, more or less, Registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 87, Old Survey No. 1874, Collectors New No. 4926, New Survey No. 9466, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and taxes under Ward A Ward No. 1130, Street No. 42, 12, 14, 16, Oak Lane and Medow Street, and bounded as follows on the North by the property formerly of Peroo Mahomed and now of Karim Nensey Peroo, on the South by the Oak Lane, on the East by Medow Street, and on the West by the premises formerly of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and now of Zenal Abadin and which said house is now in the occupation of Messrs D. Merwan and Co. as other tenants.—Dated this 1st day of August, 1905.

NANU. HORMASJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PROVISIONS PERFUMERY, ETC.

ON FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra Terrace, opposite the Railway Station, Byculla, by order of the concerned, the stock-in-trade, consisting of provisions, perfumery, soaps, tobacco, cigar pipes, glass jars, glassware and crockery, lamps, clock, glass door cupboards, show cases, tables, chairs, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN COATINGS, CASHMERES, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, pieces of superior Woollen cloth, consisting of all wool black and blue Venetian Jubilee, twill serge coatings, coloured whipcord, striped tennis flannels, merino, fancy check suiting cashmere and tweed, coloured home spuns, scotch tweed and navy military serge, &c.

The pieces which are from 4 to 20 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 28, Alexandra Terrace, opposite Byculla Station the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined plush, marble topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, sideboard, dumbwaiter, single and double bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of drawers, glassware, crockery ware, plated ware, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, etc, the property of G H Clarkson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 13TH STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Citapa Yenkat', Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate without the Fort, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay at Kamatipura 13th Street assessed by the Municipality under No. 103 and bounded on the east by the temple of Gopicabai deceased on the west by the house of Harry Baswoo on the north by the said Kamatipura 13th Street and on the south by a sweeper passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DWARKADAS STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Official Trustee, in suit No. 520 of 1889, dated 28th October, 1889, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 29th Inst. at 4 p.m., the following landed property, belonging to the Trust of Jethalal Vachraj viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Dewjee Doowarkadass Street in Fort, assessed under No. 1, containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east and north by the property of Nathubhai Nagurdass, on the west by a sweeper's gully, and on the south by the said Dewjee Doowarkadass Street, and which said premises, formerly in the occupation of the plaintiff's father, and now of the defendants.

For further particular and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MARINE LINES.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 175 of 1902.

Choonilal Tribhowan and others......................Plaintiffs.

vs.

Ujambai, widow of Umedchund Hirachund and others......................Defendants.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p. m. under the instructions of Mr. Mansukh Laloo, the Receiver appointed herein and in pursuance of the directions given in the Consent Decree passed herein on the 5th day of August, 1904, sell on the premises by Public Auction, the right, title and interest of the parties hereto in the property hereunder described.

All those four pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground adjoining each other together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate near the seashore in Sonapur, in the island of Bombay, each piece or parcel of ground measuring fifteen feet in breadth and sixty feet in length and which said pieces of ground are respectively marked Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 on the plan of the said ground annexed to the Indenture of Lease dated the 24th day of February, 1866, and made between Byramji Jejeebhoy of the one part and Nusserwanji Rustomji Karani of the other part, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, On or towards the north by the property of Byramji Cursetji Santook, on or towards the south by a private road, on or towards the east by vacant ground, and on or towards the west by the ground of the said Byramji Jejeebhoy with the appurtenances thereof, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 103 and 104,

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the Receiver abovenamed, at their Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned,

ON SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 Grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Baypony quiet in harness.
1 fast and showy pegoo pony, broken in harness

By order of the concerned and account and risk of the estate of the late Bai Rattanbai Adalji Gadiali.

1 English built mail-phaeton by Kesterton of Long acre.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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ENGLISH and FRENCH TAUGHT up to the B. A. Standard by an experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with Double Degrees. Box 30670 J., Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Gazette."

COUPLE desire GOOD BOARD and ROOM with European family. Eurasians and families with dogs need not answer. Apply Box No. 30672 J., Advt. Dept.. "Bombay Gazette."

FLAT of THREE ROOMS desired in Fort, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Box No. 30671 J. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy port of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle NEEL, Maeseyck, Belgium.

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SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glassgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home, Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A GUIDE to HEALTH, WEALTH and Prosperity, pp. 100 gratis, post free. Apply to VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJEE JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette." Bombay.

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CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

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RED STRIPED 19" „ .... „ 0 6 9 „ „

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ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.................................. £800,000
RESERVE FUND.................... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.............. £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND..............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras.	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
C. S. ADDIS Esqr.,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS........................£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits............ Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico,	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL—Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

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Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

L. COMBE,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... „ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch. Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

MONSOON BOOTS AT REDUCED RATES.

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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
GOREY'S
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CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!
THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.
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Per Box of 50.
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NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied, Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.'S
X. L. I. DROPS.

This preparation made up from the Recipe of an eminent Physician of long and extensive practice in India, has been found of the utmost benefit in cases of general debility, Anæmia and vital depression and prostration where the tone and vigour of the system has been lessened or reduced.

Price per bottle Rs. 2-8.

From W. M. HOSKINGS, Aligarh,—Please send per V. P. P. one phial Invigorating X. L. I. DROP the last I received from you has done wonders and is worth a thousand rupees, if taken with a cold bath every morning and regular exercise with a moderate diet and plenty of milk, I guarantee that the most emaciated man will recover health and vigor after a month or so, some require a greater amount and some less it all depends on the state of the patient.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
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Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

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1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
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„ "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for examination.

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BIG GAME, a Book for Sportsmen and Nature Lovers. Illustrated By Dwright W. Huntington ...	6 9
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AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint now.
DO not wait until to-morrow; send for a bottle
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
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EVEN in confirmed cases.

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Cuisine a Speciality.
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BY MR. T. A. NAJM

WITH important Rules on Grammar and idiom explained, and illustrated by sentences in daily use. Could be learnt WITHOUT ANY HELP. A companion for beginners and a help to advanced students.

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☞ Send for opinion on the Book.

POONA RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.

THE HURDLE PLATE. Distance—1 1/4 miles over 6 flights.
1 Captain Guest's Gong
2 Mr Locke's Baron
3 The Kour Sahib of Patiala's Firewater
4 Mr R J Hunter's Victory
5 Aga S Shah's Slowsure
6 Mr H B Pike's Musketeer

THE AUGUST PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.
1 H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Adelaide
2 Mr G K's Jubilant
3 Mr Curmer's Roseo
4 Mr L S Allen's Spiren
5 Aga S Shah's Hyacinth
6 Aga S Shah's Rushbrooke
7 Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanji's Tubal Cain
8 Mr J O Galstaun's Harde Blian
9 Mr Galstaun's Gun Metal
10 Mr S D Mehta's Blue Blood

THE LITTLE TRIAL PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.
1 Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanji's Grey Fox
2 Captain Toogood's St Grie
3 Messrs G A S Mahomed, A A Saif and L K Kapadia's Settler
4 Mr L H Spence's Zurriff
5 Mr Mustapha bin Talib's Jamroo
6 Mr S A Waheed's Dilerjung
7 Mr T R Badger's Shah Jehan
8 Messrs Ebrahim Ameer and Peel's Sir Robert
9 Mr Peel's British India

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE. Distance—1 mile.
1 Mr G K's Talisman
2 Mr G K's Bendigo
3 Mr Crumer's Arabian Flag
4 Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanji's False Start
5 Mr R R S's Mint
6 Mr J Jakob's Assad
7 Mr L H Spence's Vasco
8 Mr Ali bin Talib's Ead
9 Mr Ali bin Talib's Badhur
10 Mr Abdool Razak's Antonio
11 Mr Faraj bin Sanad's Young Mosumma
12 Mr Nassar Abdoola's Young Kaiser
13 Mr Kassim Juji's Lady
14 Mr A M Busha is Panala II

THE LITTLE MAIDEN PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.
1 Mr G K's Huddal
2 Mr K Nowrojee's Johana
3 Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanji's Calcutta
4 Mr R R S's Thunderstorm
5 Mr R R S's Darby
6 Messrs G A S Mahomed, A A Saif and L K Kapadia's Settler
7 Messrs M Ramjee and S A Azaz's Shah Alum
8 Mr Kelso's Dayar
9 Mr Mustapha bin Talib's Marden
10 Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's Tindale
11 Mr Jarcola bin Talib's Nusser
12 Mr S A Waheed's Dilerjung
13 Mr T R Badger's Harpagos
14 Mr S A Ameer's Caravan
15 Mr S R Ameer's Bookit
16 Mr Dawood Issack's Girjistan
17 Mr Peel's British India
18 Mr G K's Victoria Cross

THE MEDIUM PONY HANDICAP. Distance—6 furlongs.
1 Mr G K's Virtala
2 Mr P B Avasi's Solrco
3 Mr R J Hunter's Judy
4 Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanji's Picture
5 Mr Aitin A Kesavjie's Koko
6 Mr A C Reynold's Harflour
7 Mr T R Badger's Idleness
8 Mr T R Badger's Curfew Bell
9 Mr J C Galstaun's Gun Metal
10 Mr W Moran's Arditi

THE CLOSED PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs.
1 Capt Grove's Orchid
2 Capt Davis' Lomond
3 Mr W H Handerson's Matro
4 Mr L H Spence's Zurriff
5 Mr L H Spence's Vasco
6 Maj E Crawley's Butcha
7 Mr L H Spence's Mirza
8 Mr T R Badger's Harpagos.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3428 tons, Captain R Henderson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Queda, 4944 tons, Captain R H Coope, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Benlomond, 1752 tons, Captain J Henderson, will sail to-day for London and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1561 tons, Captain J Farquharson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 16th June via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Caithness, 2222 tons, Captain W T Atkinson, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Bunbury, 4th July via Galle, with Railway sleepers for Karachi.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Nippon, 3993 tons, Captain L Soich, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Kobe 26th June, with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	...	R I M
R I M S Canning	Comdr A J Marshall	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr H M Heming	Survey Steamer
R I M S Comet	Lieut Comdr A Hamilton	R I Marine
H M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr A B Barker	Gunboat
Three Torpedo Boats	...	Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 1.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Dwarka	759	LeGrand			M M & Co
Lonsdale	2343	Tes			M M & Co
Clematis	2320	Davies			W & A Graham & Co
Urlana	383	Butler			M M & Co
Den of Airlie	2276	Cumming			K N & Co
Hashemi	2197	Hanse			B & P S N Co
Nerbudda	160	Manley			M M & Co
Naseri	912	Kemp			B & P S N Co
Vedra	2672	Tucker			Ewart Latham & Co
Onipenta	3423	Hill			M M and Co
Mozaffari	1387	Moloney			B and P S N Co
Upada	3382	Sheldrick			M M and Co
Hydra	923	Kundsen			F F C & Co
Okara	3486	Anderson			M M & Co
Nevasa	1915	Evans			M M & Co
Peninsular	29919	Palmer			P & O Co
Birkhall	2733	Jones			W & A G & Co
Loch Tay	3415	Stephen			W & A G & Co
Nadir	2041	Gracie	Calcutta		T M & Co
Simla	3305	Goldsmith	China		P & O Co
Caithness	2222	Atkinson			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
C&R	Aston Hall	2322	McIce			K N & Co
D-E	Kt of the Garter	4294	Billett	L'pool	19 8	K N & Co
D&E	Itinda	1657	Robertson		3 8	M M & Co
G	Meshtari	1110	Coates	Jeddah	3-8	B P S N Co
H	Akbar	1140	Batwin	Aden	3 8	H C Jusub
L	Naderi	1168	Mylchrist	Jeddah	10 8	B P S N Co
M	Safari	1132	Ulrich	Aden	15-8	C Dinshaw & Bros
N	General	1735	Pens	Zanzibar	31-7	A Strandes
O	Firoozi	2018	Watson			B & R S N Co
P	Kaffir	1724	Roberts	London	7-8	W & A G & Co
Q	Benlomond	1752	Henderson	London	2-8	T M & Co
	P. D. Offside O.					
	Mahanadi	517	Hoosein	repairing		Sbpd & Co
	Offside P. D.					
	Scalda	3138	G Brown			M M & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Nubia	3841	Tillard	China	8-8	P & O Co
5	Clan MacNeil	2594	Beer	Genoa	12-8	F Muir & Co
6	Madagascar	1792	Roulton			J M & Co
7	Nippon	3999	Soich	Trieste	5-8	A L S N & Co
8	Lendaura	2136	Moxon	Busreh	7-8	M M & Co
9	Reichenfels	3012	Kenneweg	K'chi	1-8	Glade & Co
10-11	Queda	4944	Coope	Calcutta	2 8	M M & Co
12	Araois	4767	Leigh	London	5 8	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Hirst	Busreh	3 8	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Nippon s	Soich	Kobe, June 26
	Caithness s	Atkinson	Bunbury, July 4
Aug. 1	Nowshera s	Farquharson	Calcutta, June 20

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Castello s	Leighton	Hull via Karachi

The following vessels obtained her portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Okara, Henderson, for Calcutta
" Queda, 1 Coope, for Calcutta, &c
" Benlomond, Henderson, for London, &c

The steamer Itinda, for Rangoon &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The City Line Co's steamer City of Edinburgh, left Suez for Bombay on the evening of the 20th ultimo

SIN , AUG. 1.

The P and O steamer Banca, arrived her this afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia, sailed from Suez homewards to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST, 1.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—210 bales skins and hides and 17 bales carpets W and A Graham and Co; 37 1/2 cwt beeswax 125 cwt dry ginger 193 cwt kachura and 13 cwt cardamoms; D Vallabhbhai and Co; 21 bales hides M J Joomabhoy and Co; 54 bales hides and skins E D Sassoon and Co; 12 bales cotton G Sojpal; 47 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co

Kaffir s—55 bales hemp A Branwell and Co; 1001 cwt methyseed Baner and Krause

FOR DUNKIRK.

Madagascar s—1000 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co; 14062 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 500 cwt myrabollam A H Abdul Carim and Co

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Clan Macneil s—8000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Garter s—122 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 1160 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 525 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Bechar; 150 bales hemp Bombay General Trading Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—2 bales carpets G P Stavrides and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—150 cwt Olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 122 bales cotton fly P C Mehta and Co; 200 casks skins Max Klun 201 cwt gum P Jethabhoy; 41 bales cotton W Walf and Sons; 523 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—410 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Garter s—59 tons old iron E B Parekh
Clan Macneil s—210 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 900 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 3 tons old iron M Mahomedbhoy; 151 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co

FOR KOBE.

Nubia s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia s—6 chests opium P and O S N Co; 100 twist Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 103 cases opium B and P S N Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia s—50 bales twist M M Essabhoy

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, Aug. 2 1905.

1 There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Thursday the 3rd instant at 6 p.m.

2 The Prospectus of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association for the Viceroy's prize has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R

BRUTAL MURDER IN A JUNGLE.

AT the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have disposed of the appeals of Madhia, son of the woman Somava, Nilaya Irgantapa, and Madivalapa Basapa, who were convicted by Mr. Mohshin B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, of causing the murder of Madivalaya Basapa Mathapati, maternal uncle and father-in-law of the second accused, on 15th March, in the Tilgal jungle of Bijapur, and sentenced to death. Rao Bahadur Vasudev J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. B. Kelkar appeared for the accused. Accused had made full confessions in a Court of competent jurisdiction; these they had repeated in another Court; but they retracted their statements in the Sessions Court. With the help of another associate, named Narsapa Hanmantapa, a carpenter, the three accused killed the deceased by means of a sword and a hatchet. The plot was hatched by the second accused, who was apprehensive of the deceased squandering the whole of his property after a kept mistress. The other accused were hirelings; one of them, the first accused, received Rs. 20 for becoming an accomplice in the crime. At midnight, the deceased was enticed away in a lonely part of the jungle, under the pretence of offering through him a sacrifice to a deity. The offenders suddenly attacked him with the arms in their possession, and succeeded in inflicting on him mortal injuries. The Judges of the Appellate Court upheld the decision of the Sessions Judge and confirmed the sentence of death passed by him on the three accused. The sentence on the fourth accused, who had been transported for life, was also confirmed by their Lordships.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 31.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 1/2	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£99 1/2	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1/4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 15/16	= + 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 5/16	= + 1/8
2 months hence	27 1/16	= + 1/8
Spot in New York	59 1/4	= + 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15 1/2	= + 1 1/2
Berlin "	20·47	= + 1/4
New York Demand	4·86 3/8	= − 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 3/4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	= do
	2 5/8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3/4 per cent	= + 1/4
7 day market loans	1 1/2 per cent	= − 1/3

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 7 1/2 J J sellers dull
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 6d buyers.
WHEAT—Quiet
Afloat for U K 2,370,000
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 40 A/S nominal
Yellow Cawnpore 39 1/2 A/S value } dull
Brown 35 1/4 J/A sellers
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 40 3/4 J-A sellers dull,
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1/4
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Nigaristan, Kurdistan, Arabia and Werdenfels

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·09 plus 6. Egyptian F G F Brown 8. Sold on speculation and for export 600. Imports 9,000. Futures closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·91	5·93 +1	5 91 +1
Nov-Dec. 5 96 +2	Dec-Jan. 5·97 +2	Jan-Feb. 5·98 +2
Feb-March. 5 99 +3	Mch.-Apl. 5·99 +2	

Receipts at U S Ports ... 15,000 bales
Do last year ... 700 do
Exports to Great Britain ... nil
Do do Continent ... 7,000 do

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 11·00 — 10
Futures, month of July ... unquoted
Do do. Dec ... 10·93 — 16 a
a Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later owing to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 10 1-2 — 1 8
Futures, month of Sept ... 10·75 — 18
Do. do. Dec ... 10·30 — 23
Tone at close ... barely steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 31st July 1905:—

Cotton	3,119	bales.
Wheat	12,916	cwts.
Linseed	7,057	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	321	do
Gingellyseed	414	do
Poppyseed	9·7	do
Groundnuts	291	do
Castorseed	1 719	do
Rice	48,215	do
Myrabollams	834	do
Cottonseed	6 433	do
Mowraseed	5,191	do
Gram	382	do
Joowar	9,113	do
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 1,91,635.
Ex s s Simla from Australia.

BOMBAY, AUG. 1.

EXCHANGE—Tone, quiet.

Bank T. T.	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.		1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	...	1s. 4 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	...	189 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do.	...	138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	...	138
Shanghai 30 do.	...	193
Japan 30 do.	...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone, firm.
Cash ... 99
1st Settlement 1st, September 99·13
Money Market, Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 27th July 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th do. 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do. 4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED.—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	6	0
Forward September	7	10	0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet, but steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	6	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	2	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	10	6
September	7	11	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	32	0	0
WHEAT—Tone firm.			
White Delhi ready	4	12	0
September	4	15	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.
Estimated sales ... 5,000 bales
Imports ... 19,000 "

Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·86 −5	5·88 −5	5 89 −5
Nov.-Dec 5·91 −5	Dec.-Jan. 5·92 −5	Jan.-Feb. 5·93 —
Feb.-Mar 5 91 −5	Mar.-Apl 5·14 −5	Apl.-May. 5·95 −5

COTTON.—The local market is steady notwithstanding the decline in prices advised from the other side. Private wires to hand are giving low estimates of the condition, to be published in a few days, and new crop prices are kept steady with a very small business passing. Closing quotations are about Re 1 lower than yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 1/2
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 15/16
Bar Silver	27 5/16

PROPOSED SALE OF PROPERTY.

AT the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor has disposed of the suit brought by Abmed Succoor Badshah against Mahomed Husain bin Shaik Ahmed Muckba, in which the plaintiff prayed judgment for the sum of Rs. 2 368-11-5, with interest at 9 per cent per annum and the costs of the suit. Mr. Davar and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. P. Pavri, appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff's case was that he agreed to sell certain land and premises situated at Panchgani in the district of Satara, and the furniture lying therein, at the price of Rs. 5,000, of which Rs. 100 was paid by the defendant to plaintiff as earnest money at the execution of the agreement; and the purchase was to be completed within one month from the date of the agreement, the 11th July 1904. The defendant, however, delayed preparing his draft of the conveyance for a considerable time. Finally, when the draft was ready, it was found to contain a stipulation that the defendant and his successors should have full and free right to draw water from a stream situated on another property of the plaintiff. The latter objected to the stipulation; and the defendant refused to complete his purchase unless the right was secured to him in the manner he required. Plaintiff ultimately resold the property by public auction on account of the defendant, which resulted in a loss and the suit was brought to recover the difference. The defendant averred that the premises in question had no water supply at all, and its occupants had always drawn their water for drinking and other purposes from the stream referred to. Defendant counter-claimed Rs. 100, the earnest money, the costs and charges he had incurred, and also Rs. 500 as damages for breach of the agreement by the plaintiff. After the hearing had reached a certain stage, the parties came to an amicable arrangement; and his lordship passed the following consent decree:—Order that the suit be dismissed, each party paying his own costs; order that the defendant to have the right for a period of five years from the date of this decree, or until the property is sold by the plaintiff or his heirs, for drawing water from the stream for all purposes connected with the defendant's property, with free and uninterrupted access to the stream.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUSTANI—July 29, at Bombay, wife of Mr A. R. Bustani of a son.
GODFREY—July 19, at Sambhar, Rajputana, the wife of E C Godfrey, Opium Dept, Basti, of a son.

AN IDEAL TONIC.

Serravallo's Ferruginous Quinine Wine or Bark and Iron

Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Nerves, Regenerates the Blood, Pleasant to the Palate.

THIS AUSTRIAN TONIC WINE has no styptic Taste, does not disturb the Stomach or constipate the Bowels, and is especially useful to Convalescents, and to Anæmic subjects.

ITS PLEASANT TASTE makes it equally agreeable to children and to adults. DOSE for adults a Liqueur Glass before meals, children half the quantity.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

KEMP & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 0 19a. Low water, 5-33a., 6-24a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Aurungabad Mills Co., Victoria Buildings, 2. p.m.
Association Football, Parel Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—A circular has been issued by the University of Bombay to the effect that the Syndicate have decided to hold this year's Matriculation Examination on the 30th October, and to request Heads of Schools to send applications for admission to it not later than the 30th of September.

BURGLARY IN SAMUEL STREET.—Morarji Dharamsey, a servant in the employ of Mr. Chuterbhooj Morarji a merchant, has reported to the police that during Monday afternoon his house in Samuel Street was broken into and two tin boxes containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 2 745 were carried away.

SUSPICIOUS DEATHS.—The dead body of a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-five, and that of a girl aged four, were found lying on the beach at Warden Road, Mahaluxmi, yesterday morning. Ornaments of the value of Rs. 200 were found on the bodies, which bore no marks of violence.

MILL HANDS ON STRIKE.—About two hundred male and three hundred female operatives of the frame and mule departments of the Ripon Manufacturing Company's mill at Ripon Road, struck work on Monday morning. The strikers wanted an increase of wages and Mr. Bhimrao Atmaram, one of the Agents, having promised to look into their claim, the operatives returned to work in an orderly manner.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above Orphanage:—Mr. Keshowji Jadhaoji Patabardanvalla presented to the Orphanage 16 Shares of the English Press; Rs. 800 Joshi Giga Pardhan Rs. 101, Messrs. Karji Bhai Jeewraj Rs. 25, Messrs. Hirji Govindji Rs. 25, Messrs. Manilall Narandass Rs. 10, Messrs. Hari Peraj Rs. 10 and Govindji Nathoo Rs. 50.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS:—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Inspector Brewin charged Tookaram Pandoo, an old offender, with stealing a purse, containing a few annas from the pocket of one Ramharakh Ramlotan, a Purdesee. The evidence showed that the complainant was making purchases in the Byculla markets at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when the accused removed the purse from his pocket, and was making off with it. He was chased and arrested at a short distance from the markets. He pleaded guilty and admitted twelve previous convictions. His Worship committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

PECUNIARY DIFFICULTY AND SUICIDE.—At the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Gunnoo Ramchandra, a Hindu aged thirty-five. The evidence showed that the deceased was a grocer, and kept his place of business at Chinch Bunder Road, where he also lived. For some time past Gunnoo had been in monetary trouble, which seemed to weigh on his mind. Recently his creditors pressed for payment and he often said he was tired of life. On Friday last he was found lying ill in his shop. When questioned as to the cause of his illness, he admitted having taken arsenic. He was conveyed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital where he died on Monday evening. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

HIGH COURT DECREES.—Yesterday, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of the following short causes:—Messrs. Phillips and Co., sued Mr. D. W. Holden and others for the rent of premises leased to the defendants for the purpose of the locating the United Club, Byculla. Mr. Robertson, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Davar defended. Mr. Davar said the Club had been broken up; and assets worth about Rs. 2,000 were with the Official Assignee. The whole Club should have been sued for the debt, instead of selecting only four members, who denied any personal responsibility. The suit was ordered to be transferred to the long causes list. In an undefended case, Kalianji Shangjibhai sued Hirji Meghji and others, for Rs. 27,500 and odd, for consignments of cotton and other commodities. The second and the third defendants having admitted the claim, a decree was passed against them with costs. The claim against the first defendant was reserved for hearing.

A LIVING SKELETON IN THE COURT.—Before Mr. N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Forde charged Mankibai a Hindu girl, with begging in the Street. The girl, aged about 12 years, was in a very emaciated condition, and looked a living skeleton. Strength having failed her, she had to be conveyed in a gharry by a sepoy to the Court and there she could not stand on her legs, without assistance. The Inspector stated that the girl had been in a hospital and was discharged. His Worship asked the girl when she had her last meal. She said last night she was given two "poories," Indian sweet breads by some one. She ate one and kept the other with her for a subsequent meal, but some one stole it. Being asked whether she would go to the hospital, she said she had been there on two or three occasions, but that did not benefit her. An elder sister of the girl, who supported herself on labour undertook to look after her. His lordship warned and discharged the poor girl and directed that Re. 1 out of the poor-box be given to her and her gharry hire paid.

A CASE OF ASSAULT.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Kersandos Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, fined A. D. Roberts, an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Walter Lane and Co., of Church Gate Street, Rs. 20 for assaulting Appu Yesoo, a labourer in the firm of Messrs. Breslauer and Co. of the same street on the 26th instant. It appeared that the complainant did some cooly work for the accused who owed him about ten annas. On the afternoon of the day in question the accused asked him to convey his cycle from Church Gate Street to the Post Office saying he would pay him his labour. The complainant did as he was asked to do and demanded money from the accused at his shop, whereupon the latter turned upon him and assaulted him with his fists. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that the complainant was not the man whom he asked to take the cycle away. His Worship convicted the accused on the evidence before him and ordered Rs. 5 to be paid to the complainant as compensation out of the fine.

A DISHONEST MUCCADUM.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate passed a sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment together with a fine of Rs. 15 with the alternative of further one month's hard labour, on Narayen Madhow, a Hindu "Muccadum" in the Victoria Dock for committing a criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2-8 the one day's wages at the rate of seven annas each of six coolies working in the same dock. Inspector Morris prosecuted. The complaint was that the accused who was entrusted with money to be paid to the complainants as their wages, left them waiting for it on Monday evening at Stone Bunder, saying he was returning with the change. They waited till ten o'clock at night but as the accused did not turn up, they lodged a complaint with the police who arrested the man who was in a drunken state and with no money on him. The accused pleaded guilty, and said he had paid other labourers through a Mahomedan and would pay the complainants too if he was given time.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held at their offices, Esplanade Road, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present: Bregadier-General R. M. Greenfield, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E Wacha, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

PRESIDENT OF THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

The Board recorded a letter from Government approving of the resignation of Mr. C. P. R Young, President of the Tribunal of Appeal.

SALE OF LAND.

The Chairman informed the Board that Rs. 81 per square yard had been realised at the auction sale of plot No. 1 at Nagpada. The Board considered the result of the sale as very satisfactory.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS FOR THE TRUST.

The Board considered a memorandum by the Chairman, recommending that Mr. Medgley-Taylor be paid a fee of twenty-five guineas for making selections from the candidates for the vacant posts of Assistant Engineers under the Trust.

Dr. Viegas inquired whether it was not possible to get capable persons in Bombay with local experience by advertising in the local newspapers. He said applications for the posts should have been invited by advertising in the local papers. He considered the arrangement made with Mr. Medgley-Taylor was unauthorised and that it was wrong to incur a liability without the previous sanction of the Board.

The Chairman's recommendation was adopted Dr. Viegas being the only dissentient.

The Board then adjourned.

THE LIVER RULES US.

BILE BEANS RULE THE LIVER.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND HEADACHE CURED.

Every sufferer from headache, indigestion, and liver complaint should know that Charles Forde's Bile Beans are a certain cure for these ailments, even thought such may be of long standing. The liver is the most important organ in the body. If it is disordered the digestion is thrown wrong and various complications result.

Mr. Wm. Scott, of Catherine Street Hereford, England, says: "On X'mas Day, 1902, I was taken bad with liver complaint and indigestion. At times I felt cold, and these feelings alternated with flushes of heat great thirst and aching in the stomach. My head ached, and I had a general feeling of langour and depression. I had pain after food, wind, palpitation, and what little food I took would often repeat. A local medical man was called in and pronounced my case so grave as to require a consultation with another doctor.

"This was held, and I was under treatment for some time. My condition became worse from day to day, and week to week, and for some time I hovered between life and death. I could not sleep for several weeks, and, as I lay awake hour after hour suffering great pain, my state may easily be imagined. The liver complaint had seriously affected my sight, specks seemed to be continually floating before my eyes, the giddiness and the wind increased, and the pain in the loins and back was most agonising.

"I lost all desire for food, and all sense of taste and smell. Despite all the doctor's attentions, I did not get any better, and my friends began to fear it was only a matter of days, with me. A friend, who came to see me, urged me to try Charles Forde's Bile Beans. I commenced a course, and had been taking the Beans for several days when I felt my spirits began to rise a little, and I became able to enjoy a little sleep. I persevered with the remedy, and a desire for food revived within me. Strangly enough, the food taken did not cause pain as before, This was most gratifying, and from that time my progress was rapid.

"The indigestion with all its symptoms and the liver complaint were gradually subdued, any my whole organism seems to be strengthened and invigorated. In the end Bile Beans restored me to perfect health, and I became as you see me now a living testimonial to their wonderful power."

Bile Beans are a cure for indigestion debility, biliousness, constipation, piles, nervousness, anæmia, female ailments., weakness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, liver complaint, headache, flatulence, pimples, and skin eruptions. They are stocked by all medicine vendors or may be had post paid from the Bile Bean Manufacturing Company's Head Indian Office, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Rs 1-2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 6. Large family bottle (containing three times the ordinary size) Rs.2-8.

FREE SAMPLE.—A free sample of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp (to pay return postage) to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," August, 1905.

THE DAKORE TEMPLE CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE APPEAL COURT.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting in appeal, have disposed of the appeal arising out of the scheme for the management of Shri Ranchhodji's shrine at Dakore. It was suit filed by Manohar Ganesh Tambekar against Sevak Chhotalal and twenty-nine others for settling a scheme with regard to the management of the temple. At a previous hearing of the appeal an account was published, narrating the circumstances under which a sacred image of Krishna was brought down by a Rajput from Dwarka and installed in Dakore. The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. Mansukhram K. Mehta, appeared for the appellants, who were the defendants in the original suit. The Advocate-General who was made a party to the proceedings by the Appeal Court, instructed by Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhoddas, appeared for himself as Trustee of public charities. Mr. Ramdat W. Desai appeared for Tambekar, who was the respondent in this appeal, and the plaintiff in the suit, Mr. Ganpat S. Rao appeared for the "Gor" defendants, who represented the priestly element; while Mr. Lalubhai A. Shah appeared for Gordhan Chhaganlal and twelve others, who represented the "Sevaks," or the worshipping element.

Mr. Desai reported to the learned Judges that his client had instructed him not to press the objections to the accounts.

The other parties having nothing to urge again this course the Court declared the accounts passed holding the "Sevaks" liable for a sum of Rs. 1 195.

Sir Pherozeshah commented on the scheme framed by the District Court of Ahmedabad, Counsel read from it two chapters relating to appointments, powers and duties of the Committee of management and urged that the governing idea here seemed to be that the District Court was to be the sole arbiter of questions affecting these points. Now this contravened the provisions of Section XXII of the Religious Endowment Act, which was applicable to the Bombay Presidency. Further, the "Sevaks" had been managing the temple affairs for the last 700 years, and it was but fair they should have a voice in the management. But they had been completely excluded from the scheme. The "autocrat" for this part of the scheme was the receiver, or the managing member, as he was called; he was not responsible to either the "Sevaks" or any other person interested in the management.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins thought it desirable that one of the "Sevaks" should be on the Committee to express the views of his class.

Sir Pherozeshah said that Chapter 3 interfered with the, so to say, ecclesiastical management; the receiver could interfere in the celebration of the ceremonial rites.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins said that this appeared to him to be an interminable matter, it were better if the parties should frame a scheme, reducing the points of difference required to be dealt with by the Court to a reasonable compass. He suggested that Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhoddas, who appeared for the Advocate-General and was not interested in either of the originally contending parties should in consultation with the pleaders for the "Sevaks" and Tambekar, frame such a scheme.

Mr. Rao stood up for the "Gors," whose rights had been defined by the High Court in appeal No. 36 of 1888; one of the "Gors" should be on the Committee.

Sir Pherozeshah objected to a representation of the "Gors" on the Committee, as according to the previous judgment of the High Court they were mere "hotel-keepers." This objection was upheld, and the Appeal Court passed an order directing Mr. Ratanlal to frame the scheme on the lines indicated; and after consulting with the pleaders, Mr. Mansukhram Mehta and Mr. Ramdat Desai, submit it to the Court.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplanade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	25	92	27	31	25	57	21	85
Tuesday 1st August	0	01	0	05	0	05	0	06
Total	25	96	27	36	25	62	21	91
Total fall to 1st, Aug '04	31	69	22	00	33	11	25	26
Total fall to 1st, Aug '03	0)	05	43	95	49	11	51	18

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	31st July Inch.	1st Aug. Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	9

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 29th July:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Bandora	21	11	Wadhwan	...	...
Panjoo	22	57	Dabhoi	24	63
Vaiturana	22	11	Sevalia	35	87
Palghur	35	51	Godhra	41	...
Gholwad	20	78	Patri	11	63
Daman	33	63	Limkhera	27	62
Bulsar	21	50	Dohad	21	18
Nausari	12	76	Amargarh	13	40
Surat	17	55	Rutlam	15	68
Kim	21	12	Nagda	9	37
Broach	15	76	Rajpardi	20	93
Baroda	19	3	Bardoli	22	27
Mehmadabad	32	46	Nandbar	18	55
Ahmadabad	38	68	Nardana	15	11
Viramgam	5	61			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 31st	29·425	SSE	6	95·0	81·1	80	.....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29 461	E	16	91·3	87 2	8	.....	0 00	− 0·13
Muscat 2 th	29·62	Calm	4	100·3	8·0	80	.....	0·00	− 0·40
Aden 25th	2·573	N E	9	9·8	83·8	71	.....	0·50	+ 0·16
Lahore	29 48	SE	4	101	80 3	73	.....	3·90	− 4·38
Sirsa	29·504	W	2	102·3	8·1	66	.....	2·70	− 3·37
Delhi	29·553	Calm	4	99 2	79 3	74	.....	6·26	− 5 94
Agra	29·510	SW	9	100·1	85·4	62	.....	4·90	− 8·06
Cawnpore	29·5 4	ENE	4	98·1	80·3	81	0·11	8·26	− 7·13
Allahabad	29·513	SSE	5	91·1	79·1	81	.....	12·41	− 6·55
Jhansi	29·.70	WSW	7	100·	81 7	73	.....	6·94	−11·75
Jacobabad	29·443	ESE		105 9	87·1	65	.....	0·46	− 0·91
Karachi	29·585	W	19	91·4	75·2	7	.....	0·15	− 4·31
Jeypore	29·593	WNW	7	100·2	7·1	61	.....	0·77	−10·92
Ajmere	29·613	W	15	94·9	79 0	9	.....	2·05	− 8·25
Deesa	29·631	WSW	19	10 6	77·5	74	0·01	17·97	+ 5·24
Ahmedabad	29 69	WSW	6	91 2	76·1	90	0·08	38·21	+18·53
Bhuj	29·653	NW	24	89·3	78·0	77	.....	4·76	− 4·84
Jamnagar	29·660	SW	26	92 0	8·2	75	.....	6·11	− 9·77
Dwarka	29·656	SW	22	85·4	81·3	83	.....	2·15	.....
Rajkot	29·70	WSW	19	90·4	75·7	89	0·0	14·83	− 5·83
Bhavnagar Para.	29·706	SW	18	91 1	80·5	71	.....	10·40	+ 0·22
Veraval	29 706	SW	16	81·7	78 8	90	0·01	6·27	− 6·32
Neemuch	29·64	WSW	19	8	7·7	74	.....	4·48	− 9·91
Indore	29·701	W	11	85·6	73·1	82	.....	20·16	+ 4·54
Saugor	29·620	W	11	88·9	74·1	78	.....	6·33	−17·82
Jubbulpore	29·628	WSW	5	89·1	75·6	80	.....	20·90	− 9·34
Hoshangabad	29·676	SW	5	88·2	76·	80	.....	21·30	− 2·84
Khandwa	29 680	WNW	4	88 2	75·6	72	.....	19·19	+ 4 29
Raipur	29·604	SW	6	88 6	77·4	8	.....	17·7	− 7·51
Nagpur	29·665	NW	11	93·2	77·1	67	.....	26·98	− 2 63
Amraoti	29·69	W	10	91·2	74·0	80	.....	11·32	− 5·67
Akola	29·703	WNW	14	91·4	72·8	74	.....	9·55	− 6·21
Surat	29·718	SSE	12	86·5	79 6	85	.....	16·9	−10·60
Malegaon	29·728	WNW	19	86·4	74·0	79	.....	6·49	− 2·84
Bombay	29·763	WSW	11	86·	79 8	84	.....	21 83	−14·13
Poona	29·766	W	11	82·1	71·9	86	0·02	17·76	+ 4·13
Ahmednagar	29·757	W	12	88·9	70·6	83	.....	5 98	− 2·05
Aurangabad	29 730	SW	23	88·3	7·2	78	.....	6·50	.....
Sholapur	29·785	WSW	10	92·2	72·5	87	.....	5·41	− 3·25
Ratnagiri	29·792	W	11	85·3	78·9	83	0·01	35·03	−13 70
Bijapur	29·7827	I	17	80·9	71·2	7	.....	2·70	− 3·52
Belgaum	29 789	WNW	1	77·3	67·8	90	0·03	16·40	− 7 95
Mormugoa	29·890	N	14	85·5	78 9	8	0 02	41·91	−13·33
Karwar	29 827	SW	7	84·2	77·	78	.....	48·76	− 25·89
Mangalore	29·830	WNW	8	85·9	76·4	86	0·19	79 82	+ 6·77
Calicut	29·848	NNW	5	83·7	76·2	85	0·18	63·20	− 2·06
Cochin	29.856	NW	...	83 7	75·6	88	0 41	39·94	−10·78
Bangalore	29·834	WSW	11	77·2	66·3	85	0 0	4·76	− 2·80
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·724	W	10	89·9	75·7	62	.....	4·25	− 7·05
Masulipatam.	29·649	WNW	9	82·	74·6	91	0 25	6·73	− 3·66
Bellary	29·758	WNW	15	92·5	76·3	72	.....	3·90	+ 0·42
Cuddapa	29·73	W	6	92·2	77·9	71	.....	5·81	− 1·34
Madras	29·749	SSW	5	90·5	76·0	85	0·01	3,	− 3·09
Coimbatore	29·797	W	9	89·9	72·1	70	.....	2·06	− 0·84
Trichinopoly.	29·775	NNW	6	10·6	77·8	63	.....	1·78	− 1·08
Nagapatam	29·769	WSW	7	99·3	76·0	86	0 77	1·27	− 5·20
Colombo	29.815	SW	10	87 5	78·5	87	0·03	5·6	− 7·53

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H.=0·00 (18·85); G. T. H.=0·00 (27·93); St. G. H.=0·00 (26·76); C. P.=0 05 (21·83).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small but show a rise over a large area. It is in slight to considerable excess of normal.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at several of the reporting stations and the force has been strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat and over the Deccan.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 9° in defect of normal at Madras and Masulipatam and 5° to 12° in excess at Ahmednagar, Amraoti, Nagpur, Jaipur, Jhansi and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over a large area.

Rain.—Only 17 stations report rain to-day, the heaviest fall reported being 0·77" at Negapatam.

Weather.—Monsoon continues to be weak and rain, if any, will be chiefly confined to the West Coast and the Madras Presidency and will be local in character.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,00 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY FOR LIGHT AND POWER IN BOMBAY.

A LICENSE to supply ELECTRICAL ENERGY to the public having been granted by the Local Government to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, a supply of Energy will be shortly available in the principal streets and roads of the Fort.

TARIFF.

(1) The charges for Electrical Energy will be on the maximum demand (Wrights') system.

(2) Readings of meters and indicators showing the maximum supply demanded will be taken once in every month.

(3) The Energy consumed will be charged for at the rate of 8 annas per Board of Trade unit for the first hour's use per day of the maximum supply demanded as recorded by the indicator whether for lighting or power all in excess of this quantity will be charged at the following rates:—

(a) For lighting purposes or for lighting and power purposes when on the same circuit—3 annas per Board of Trade unit.

(b) For power purposes only—1 1/2 annas per Board of Trade unit.

4. A minimum charge of Rs. 9 per quarter will be made to the occupants on behalf of every house tenement flat or other premises, whilst connected to the Company's mains even if no energy is consumed.

Applications for supply must be made on a printed form which can be obtained at the Company's Office, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

FRANK W. CHANTER,
Agent to the Brush Electrical Eng. Co., Ltd.

Dated Bombay, June, 8th, 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2, 1905.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has just issued the Centenary Memorial Volume of its journal. It has been edited by the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. Professor Scott, and contains sixteen of the papers read at the recent centenary celebration. The design, it is explained, was to furnish both a brief record of work accomplished in the past and some indication of what is being done at present. The volume is slighly larger than was intended, yet owing to an undue expansion in the middle, only one of the four papers of the last section is given. However, it is probable that what has thus been withheld will appear in subsequent numbers of the journal. The volume is illustrated with ten plates, the frontispiece being an excellent likeness of Lord Lamington, who presided at the opening meeting of the celebration. In its pages too we find lists of presidents, secretaries and honorary members of the past hundred years, beginning with Sir James Mackintosh as President in 1804, Mr. W. Erskine as the first Secretary and Monsieur Asseliende Chirville as the first honorary member in 1815. Altogether, the volume is both an excellent souvenir of the centenary and a valuable record of the history of the branch since its inauguration. Some of the papers it contains were summarised in the daily press at the time they were read, but nowhere else has the full text been reproduced. The history of the Society by the Honorary Secretary is given prominence. It is to the northern half of Great Britain that Bombay owes its branch of the Asiatic Society, for its founder Sir James Mackintosh was born in Inverness, and educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. The preliminary meeting called by Sir James was held at Government House, Parel, on November 26, 1804, and was attended by seven persons of whom, says Mr. Scott, two were globe-trotters. Thirty members were enrolled when the branch started and they called themselves the Literary Society of Bombay, the object being "to investigate and bring together what could be discovered of the East, so as to form a contribution to the thought and learning of the West." The original members, Mr. Scott shows to have been all Scotchmen, Sir James Mackintosh, Charles Forbes, W. Erskine, the Governor Jonathan Duncan, General Nicolls, Sir Gasper Nicolls, afterwards Commander-in-Chief in Madras, Colonel Boden of Pofrad fame, Colonel Harris, Major Moor, author of the "Hindu Pantheon," Helenus Scott, other two doctors and two lawyers, one of whom was the Thriepland, the Advocate-General. The visitors who were present at the first meeting were Lord Valentia and his friend Henry Salt, afterwards Consul General of Egypt.

The growth of the Society, from its early days, is carefully traced and Mr. Scott showed that the library had at the time, he spoke, something like a hundred thousand volumes. In the present premises the Branch has neither the space nor the light, which is wanted and Mr. Scott, in looking forward, expressed the hope that one day Government might appoint from Europe a superintending librarian who would teach them modern methods of business and might promote the circulation of books in the city and the regulation of libraries in this presidency. But Mr. Scott reminds us that the Society is not primarily a library and museum, but a Society whose object is to discover, to increase and to diffuse knowledge. Following Professor Scott's history of the Branch, comes Dr. Bhandarkar's paper, read in the Sanskrit Section, recounting the work done by the Society towards the elucidation of Indian history by the study of inscriptions, work which was of great importance. Then we are offered a few remarks on the papers bearing on Sanskrit literature contributed to the journals of the Branch by Professor Bhandarkar. He found that the facts and historical details brought to light by these papers so numerous as to be hardly capable of being compressed within the compass of the space at his disposal. Professor Bhandarkar's paper on the search for Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bombay Circle is given. Mr. A. M. T. Jackson's Epic and Puranic notes are reproduced and are followed by a preliminary study by the Rev. Dr. Abbott of the Katkari language which is spoken by a wild tribe, living principally in the hilly regions of the Thana and Kolaba districts, numbering altogether 54,301 souls. Dr. Abbott recites some of the folklore and poetry of the Katkaris.

The feature of the Archæological Section is Dr. Burgess' sketch of the last half century's research in India. He complains that Government are, perhaps, too prone to insist on immediate results; whereas reports on Archæology, to be of any real value, cannot be written on the spur of the moment and without careful study of the materials. What is wanted, says the writer, is a careful arrangement and analysis of these materials, with full and accurate descriptions of the monuments, indicating their relations to whatever is already known, their relative chronological positions and, generally, to supply the information available in a form so far final that both historical and art students can with confidence apply to the reports for the light they throw on their researches. The difficulty, he urges, must always be to prepare the reports with such scholarship as will do justice to the subject and the materials. A surveyor may be amply qualified for his daily duties, and yet his knowledge may not be adequate to the writing of a well-digested and scientific monograph on the style to which his materials belong. On the other hand, remarks Dr. Burgess, a surveyor may have the equipment for such a task, but be so occupied by his other duties that he cannot find time to study his materials. An instructive paper on the conservation of ancient monuments in the Bombay Presidency, by Mr. Henry Cousens, comes next in this section. He advocates the application of the provisions of the Preservation of Ancient Monuments Act to the Native States, for, he observes, some of the finest and oldest monuments in India are situated in Native States, such as the Ellora and Ajanta caves, the Great Tope at Sanchi, the splendid remains at Chitorgarh and others. It is absolutely necessary for their safety, he thinks, that some such Act should be similarly passed by the various Durbars. It is not possible, even briefly, to refer to the whole of the contents of the Volume before us, but every page repays the reading.

TELEGRAPHING TO ICELAND. THE question of establishing telegraphic communication with Iceland, it is interesting to note, first arose twenty years ago, but both the Danish and Icelandic Governments quite realised that the undertaking could not possibly pay. It was accordingly suggested that the enterprise should be made an international one, and an appeal was addressed to the Powers most interested, in particular England, France, and Germany, and to the lesser Powers, after Denmark itself, notably Norway, to contribute a share to the expenses. The Emperor William promised to support the idea, and it is a well-known fact that the only reason he has never paid a visit to Iceland is because that island, which is 10,000 square miles larger than Ireland, has as yet no telegraph, and he is thus unable to keep in daily touch with his own realm. It is of vital importance for England to be in daily touch with the large fisheries on the Icelandic coasts. Then the meteorologists came forward and every department of science brought up its heaviest artillery. The unique position of Iceland—lying as it does, midway between North Europe and America—rendered it peculiarly adopted for meteorological observations. It was at the same time of importance that daily reports on wind and weather should be received from Iceland, so that it might be possible to forecast stormy weather in the event of there being a missing link in the daily exchange of telegrams between the other meteorological stations in the world. Time passed and still nothing came of the project. Both the Danish Rigsdag and the Icelandic Althing, it is true, had voted a yearly sum to the laying down of the cable, though nothing had been actually done, when suddenly the question of wireless telegraphy cropped up. A lady of high rank and influence was much interested in this development, and for that reason the Great Northern Telegraph Company—which is a Danish Company—continued for a time passive in the matter, in spite of a very munificent offer of assistance that had been made by them for national reasons. As, however, the development of the Marconi system progressed more slowly than had at first been anticipated, the Danish and Icelandic Governments, in co-operation with the Great Northern Telegraph Company, have now agreed to set to work upon the laying of the cable, which is to be completed at latest by the autumn of next year. Two circumstances have contributed to this result. In the first place, the fact that Iceland has a very complete system of Home Rule, the Minister for Iceland being practically a Viceroy with almost unlimited powers; and in the next place, the fact that the Great Northern Telegraph Company is in so large and successful a way of business that it is able to declare enormous dividends. The cable will be laid at an estimated cost of something like £112,000, from the west coast of the Shetland Islands, over the Faroe Isles to the east coast of Iceland.

BREATHING WELLS. SWITZERLAND possesses wells that breathe. A certain number of these are well-known in the canton of Geneva, they foretell rain when they expire and fine weather when they inspire. Having such barometers, the inhabitants disdain meteorologic forecasts sent them by Zurich and Paris, and there they are right, writes the editor of "L'Energie Française." These wells are covered with stone that fits them, with an opening cut in the centre, this again is covered with a movable flat piece, also pierced with a hole to facilitate its being lifted off. It is through this hole that the phenomenon may be observed. When the well breathes out it extinguishes a lighted match, makes paper and light stuffs flutter about; when on the contrary the well feels the necessity for renewing its supply of air, bodies are drawn towards it. The proprietor of one these wells one day thought of fixing a whistle in the hole: the whistle sent through the whole valley an uninterrupted call which was the more disturbing as no one knew what caused it. Some day, the writer says, they will get the well to play the "Ranz des Vaches." The phenomenon is explained by M. G. Ferlier, who says that all these wells, about twenty-five to thirty metres deep and even more, are dug in a gravel formation. The gaps in this geological stratum form regular air reservoirs communicating with the exterior by means of such chimneys. When the water invades these empty spaces it takes the place of the air which it drives out, when it retires the opposite phenomenon occurs and the air enters the well. The level of the water being subject to the influence of atmospheric pressure the wells breathe out and in alternately and thus honestly do the duty of excellent barometers.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO. M. ANDRE CHERADAME, who discussed with much discrimination the probable effect of the German Emperor's intervention in Moroccan affairs, states in his paper of the 15th of July that he has been so far justified by events. "Since reading the note of M. Rouvier to the Chamber, our yielding to Germany has become an official fact, but just as we foretold in this very column on the 1st of July, the Conference will doubtless prove for M. de Bulow the means of taking from us what England had conceded and it will probably embroil us with London. Now these tactics will be certainly assisted by that section of English merchants who reproached Lord Lansdowne so vehemently with the commercial concessions he had made to France." An article in the "Manchester Guardian" leaves us in no doubt about this. It says, in fact that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce wrote to Lord Lansdowne that it "was glad there was a visible chance that changes might be made in the onerous stipulations of the agreement touching Morocco." Thus after being subjected to deep humiliation we are marching on to the loss of the territory gained in Morocco. If that was so, would not the Franco-English festivities at Frest, lose the greater part of their significance? We think, however, that Lord Lansdowne will understand the absolute necessity of not abusing the confidence that a section of French public opinion has given him."

THERE are rumours of an appeal in the Mymensing slander case.

Mr. Faulkner, organist at the Cathedral, is expected to arrive in India shortly.

FRESH details come to hand daily of the damage done by the flood at Gujarat.

THE cholera epidemic at Madras has assumed very serious proportion having spread to the suburbs and villages.

BY the vote of the operatives unless a rise of 5 per cent in wages is given, a strike will be declared shortly.

THERE was a garden party at Ganeshkhind, Poona yesterday. H. E. the Governor has sent a donation of Rs. 500 towards the Ahmedabad Relief Fund.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Frederick Fischer which occurred yesterday. Mr. Fischer was well-known in Masonic Circles.

THE experiment made at the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli have failed to corroborate the statement of Captain Rost that the he had discovered "leprolin" the cure for leprosy.

MR. BRODRICK in the House of Commons on Monday said legislation would be necessary before the Calcutta Improvement scheme and taxation entailed would take effect.

THE Tsar presided yesterday over the Council which considered the scheme for the Russian national assembly. The elections are proposed for August.

SEATS for the Boxing Tournament can be booked from Thursday August 3rd at Messrs. Seymour Dove & Co., Esplanade Road. Subscribers are requested to secure their seats at once.

THE Hyderabad Rifle Association has been abolished, and, in future, one Central Meeting for the whole of Southern India will be held annually at Bangalore.

MR. W. H. Windle, Traffic Manager, Port Commissioners, left for Simla to attend the Railway Conference to be held there early in August. Mr. W. R. C. Jewell, Deputy Traffic Manager, will officiate for him.

IT is intended to reproduce "His Excellency the Governor" which achieved so signal a success at the Poona Gymkhana recently, at the same place, on Saturday next. The performance will be under the patronage of his Excellency Lord Lamington, and the proceeds will be devoted to a popular charity.

THE concluding portion of the Secretary of State's reply to Sir Henry Fowler upon the subject of Lord Curzon's recent Council speech might, as reported by Reuter, suggest that the Viceroy had made some fresh declaration to his Majesty's Government. It appears, however, that the reference is merely to a passage which occured in his Excellency's speech.

MR. LYALL of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, accompanied by several Chinese gentlemen interested in the China tea trade, arrived in Calcutta on Saturday by the steamer Goorkha from Ceylon, where they have been investigating the methods of growth and manufacture of tea. The party will visit the Darjeeling district, whither they proceed in about a week's time. During his stay in Calcutta, Mr. Lyall will also make some enquiries regarding the opium traffic.

THE sanctioned establishment of Lieutenant-Generals for the Indian Army is five, but at present as only three qualifying appointments exist, two vacancies have remained unfilled. The Secretary of State has now ordered that promotions shall be made to bring up the establishment to its full strength. Presumbly, the new appointment of Chief of the Staff will absorb one of these. The three Lieutenant-Generals Commanding at present are, in order of seniority: McLeod (Burma Command), Gaselee (Bengal Command), and Egerton (Secunderabad Division.) The death of Sir Montagu Gerard, who was a full General, will bring about yet another vacancy which under these rules will be filled one year hence. There is thus an unprecedented run of promotion among the senior officers of the Indian Army.

ROMAIN d'Aurignac, brother of Madame Humbert has left Fresne prison, his term of punishment having expired.

M. E. LABUSSIERE, Principal Agent of the M. M. s. s. Company and French Consul in Colombo, has been made a Knight of the Legion d'Honneur.

THE Russian prisoners at Himeji, Japan, have started a daily paper called the Prisoners' Journal, which they hope to circulate among all the prisoners in Japan.

AN export duty has been imposed by Mexico on Guayule, a substitute largely used for rubber. This plant grows like a weed in Mexico and goes chiefly to Germany where it is vulcanised in a Hanoverian rubber factory.

BRAZIL has gone in enthusiastically for a stocking and vest making factory. The hose-knitting machines used are of English make and turn out seventy dozen stockings daily in all colours, and of as good quality as foreign ones. Vests are knitted to the number of forty dozen daily and sell rapidly.

PARIS is concerning herself with the subject of the great falling off in the consumption of French wines in Great Britain, which between April, 1904, and April, 1905, amounted to 16,693 hectolitres. It is even asserted that during Derby week this year the champagne consumed at Epsom was 1,000 quarts less than last year.

A TERRIBLE typhoon struck Amoy on the 1st ultimo, when severe damage was done in the city, many junks and sampans were wrecked and sunk, and the Kulangsu dock launch foundered and many lives were lost. The typhoon is said to be the severest experienced there for twenty years.

THE Austro-Hungarian Consul in Hongkong reports on the preference shown to motor-boats in the Southern Chinese harbour and channels. Some of the boats come direct from Europe, in other cases only the motors are imported the rest of the boats being constructed in the Chinese ship-yards. The advantages are, less draught, so that the motor-boats can enter the narrow, shallow channels which steam-tugs of similar tonnage and even the Chinese junks cannot navigate, further they cost less compared with steam-launches of equal tonnage.

BRITISH vs. FOREIGN MERCHANT SEAMEN.

(BY A BRITISH VICE-CONSUL.)

JACK TRAMP, A.B., Britisher, holds no two opinions of the subject's importance. He is one of a type: unwashed and unshorn, you may see him any day lounging outside a public-house in the West India Dock-road. He has a shabby cap, showing a list to star-board, on his unkempt head, and an empty, stumpy pipe, with a list to port, in the corner of his mouth. He is so interested in the question that he will readily discuss it with the most casual stranger over countless pints of beer, should the listener be willing to pay the score and if the gamut of liquid refreshment be rung to his satisfaction his oratory will sometimes become very distinctly marked. In fact he will try to convince you by strength of adjectives alone that it is time that the Board of Trade stepped in for his protection against the "furriner." "Aint I a British object?" he queries, in thickening tones: and one has to admit, though sadly, that he thoroughly fulfils his own unconsciously trenchant insinuation; and in spite of the greasy lining of his shabby cap being the only roof which he is ever likely to own, he is bravely prepared to bet any amount that his "Union" will alter the wrong very soon, Poor Jack?—we shall meet him again in New Orleans, Sydney, or Seattle, and we shall find him as thirsty and argumentative as ever. He will be "on the beach" again, whilst Jan Maat, Olafsen Thosopoulos, the Greek from Cardiff or his garlic reeking shipmate, Alceiros Jose, applies for and gets his job.

Tom Rattlin, A.B., Englisb, is of another stamp altogether. He is well clothed, bronzed, bearded, and a seafarer from crown to sole. His clear, honest face seems to carry a breath of the deep salt sea with him. He is quickly picked up by a skipper or a mate in want of hands. As a guest he is modest and inexpensive, he seldom touches on the question at the head of this column. In a word, he is a British deep-water sailor man, as unlike his windbag colleague, Jack Tramp, as can be. He has a Seamen's Savings Bank book in his solid, well-filled seachest, and he is sure of steady employment in the best class of British ships.

Pat O'Hara, fireman and trimmer, admits openly, if confidentially, that he is nothing else than a hard-up, broken-down Cardiff-Irish cinder shoveller. But it is all them foreigners what's taken his bread away. He, too, is permanently thirsty. Pressed for details as to his evident enforced idleness, he ascribes it more definitely to a little bit of bad luck. He met a chum, and considered that the slop who moved them on was unduly down upon his mate. When they both got out next morning he found his clothes probably confined to a neck handkerchief of cotton waste, had gone to sea without him. And that is how his discharge book got marked Failed to join. He, too, is down on his luck. He is also of opinion that Someone ought to do something to get him a show ahead of them blooming Norwegians, Dutchmen, Dagos, Greeks, and niggers!

What is the attitude of British shipowners to the alleged scarcity of British seamen? First-class lines paying and feeding their men well, in well-fitted, well-manned vessels, experience little or no difficulty at present in meeting with good British material, whilst the majority of the smaller lines and single owners put up with, and very often prefer, foreigners, on account of their greater amenity to discipline, greater steadiness, and less inclination to grumble as regards food and accommodation. It must not be overlooked that shipowners are quite as justified as are other employers of labour in conducting their business strictly on business principles one of which is to make as much legitimate profit as possible. Most "tramp" steamers can do 8 1-2 knots, and quiet, sober foreigners, very plentiful at £3 or £3 5s. per month, can get them along safely and less expensively at that rate. Why, then, reflect the owners, should they be troubled with complaints about the scale of food, questions of overtime, quibblings about leaky forecastles, etc., capped by threatenings of law and the far more potent "Mr. Wilson"?

And the readers of these lines! Are they at all interested in the question? Probably not to-day. But they may wake up some fine morning next month to find out that there is another, more acute Morocco incident, and that, although they have the ships, through that same want of interest certain powerful British men-of-war, urgently required in throes of war for the actual preservation of the Empire, are either woefully undermanned or, for want of trained naval reserve men cannot be commissioned at all!

Is it really true? is such a fatality possible? Who is to be blamed? And what is to be done?

It is true! It is possible! No one is to blame! and as little will be done in the future as has been done in the past. We shall jog along comfortably self-satisfied and fatuously, tinkering the Merchant Shipping Act here and there from time to time, and if we are ourselves unable sufficiently to hamper our carrying trade we are at least sure of foreign assistance in our inability. As for the rest seamen will continue to lay the blame on owners for presuming to prefer steady, disciplined, and cheaper foreign labour. Owners will continue to blame and hurl epithets at the Board of Trade and at the Merchant Shipping Act, but will go on employing foreigners. The Government of the moment will continue to draw up memoranda and appoint further committees on manning. There will be more tinkering but the crucial point, viz., the private as well as the Government manufacture of Good British seamen and firemen will have received no real impetus, with the result that our naval reserve upon which we must depend when the inevitable crisis arises, will prove inadequate for the requirements of the Empire. We shall continue to pay our money willingly enough for men-of-war; we shall continue to teach our children that Britannia rules the waves, but we shall decline to face the inconvenience of the manning question because the only solution is compulsory service.

Just as England has hitherto blindly neglected to protect her commerce and industries by tariffs, whilst other nations were gradually becoming manufacturers and shutting us out of their own markets, so there has also been lacking the common-sense protection of our own seamen by legislative preference over the foreigner. The Merchant Shipping Act, passed as far back as 1854, but consolidated and revised as recently as 1894, is still bare of any paragraph enabling a superintendent of mercantile marine at home, or a consular officer abroad, to prefer a British seaman with good discharges, but who is out of employment, to a foreigner—at the same wages.

The pay of all grades of merchant seamen, which has risen very materially abroad, has steadily fallen for some years past at home. On the other hand, the remuneration for nearly all classes of shore employment has increased during the same period.

Even £1 a week and maintenance will not induce Englishmen, in any great numbers, to prefer the discomforts and drawbacks of a seafaring life to employment on shore at equivalent wages. But to foreigners, who have just completed their three years or so of compulsory service in their respective navies, during which time their pay seldom exceeded threepence a day, who have, moreover, been subjected to rigorous discipline and enforced self-control during that period, and have fallen behind in their aptitude for their previous shore employment, even could an opening for their return thereto be found, the immediate prospect of free maintenance and 2s. to 3s. a day in a calling to which they have become accustomed, and in which they are thoroughly expert, is salvation to them, and when they may be wanted by their own naval authorities, be it for defence, they will be found still in good training and at the disposal of their respective Governments.

Swedes, Finns and Dagos, as well as the denizens of the sea-girt countries of the Mediterranean, have always more or less found employment in British vessels. But the compulsory manufacture of seamen of all grades by half a dozen foreign nations, resulting from the navies established by them during the past twenty years, navies which are being added to almost daily, is producing an over-plus of seafaring men abroad, which, under the present lack of legislative protection of Englishmen in their own vessels, must ultimately reduce the number of the last-mentioned to an inadequate minimum.—A British Vice Consul in the "Standard."

REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SCHEME.

Tsar Presides in Council.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug 1.

The Tsar to-day presides at a Council for the final consideration of the National Assembly scheme. No modifications are likely to be made.

The elections are proposed to take place on the 1st October, the Assembly meeting on the 1st November. The sittings will be private, but the President can admit the press.

The members will receive one pound per day.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA,

The Atrocities near Warsaw,

LONDON, Aug. 2.

A strike has taken place at Rostoffdon where trade is at a standstill.

Two strikers have been killed in conflicts with the police.

Two thousand hungry Reservists have sacked the grocers' shops and restaurants at Gora Kalwarja, near Warsaw.

A policeman has been shot dead at Warsaw.

INDIA LOAN BILL.

Railway Policy Approved.

The India Loan Bill has been read in the House of Commons a second time without a division, Sir H. Fowler expressing his approval of the Indian Government's railway policy.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The Bengal Jute Tax.

LONDON, July 31.

Mr. Brodrick was questioned in the House of Commons, to-night, as to the proposed Bengal jute tax. He said legislation would be required before the Calcutta Improvement Scheme or the taxation entailed thereby can take effect.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, said the East India Loan Railway Bill will be passed this session.

THE PARIS CITY FATHERS, COMING VISIT.

A Special Meeting in London.

The visit of the entire Paris Municipality to London, as guests of the County Council in October, will be an unique occasion, the French Councillors holding a special business meeting while in London.

THE KAISER IN DENMARK.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Kaiser has arrived at Copenhagen and is staying at the Royal Castle.

COTTON STRIKE IMMINENT.

A Question of Higher Wages.

A ballot of the cotton operatives has resulted almost unanimously in favor of a strike on the 10th instant unless the wages are raised five per cent.

AMERIBAN COTTON CORNER,

A European Anti Combination.

A Committee of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, sitting in London, have decided to urge the spinners in Europe and America not to buy any American cotton for the next three months with a view of preventing the next season opening with the present high prices.

Delegates from the principal countries in Europ are present.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

Five deaths and twenty-one cases from yellow fever occurred at New Orleans yesterday.

THE GOODWOOD RACE.

Result and Betting.

LONDON, July 31.

The following is the latest betting on the Steward's Cup race to be run at Goodwood to-morrow :—

7 to 1 Charcot.
100 to 12 Curtain Lecture.
10 to 1 Polymelus.
10 to 1 Thrush.
10 to 1 Housewife.
100 to 8 Semper Vivat.
100 to 8 Gold Lock.

LONDON, August 1.

The following is the result of the race for the Steward's Cup at Goodwood :—

Xeny	1
Thrush	2
Polymelus	3

Seventeen horses started. Xeny won by a length and a half, a head separating second and third.

Betting at start was 25 to 1 Xeny, 100 to 15 Thrush, 9 to 2 Polymelus.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SCARE AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

Evacuation En Masse,

LONDON Aug 1.

The inhabitants of Vladivostock are emigrating en masse to Blagovestchenk.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

M. De Witte's Reception Arrangements.

Baron Rosen has visited President Roosevelt to arrange for the President's reception of M. de Witte.

THE JAPANESE FINANCIAL AGENT.

Presented to the King.

LONDON Aug 1.

Baron Hayashi yesterday presented M. Takahashi to King Edward.

INDIAN ARMY ADMINISTRATION SCHEME.

THE FINANCIAL CONTROL.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S FEARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Aug 1.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy in reference to the question of Indian Army administration. The letter deals exclusively with the financial aspect of the problem and is called forth primarily by the statement in Lord Curzon's minute endorsing an opinion previously expressed by the Marquis of Dufferin that under any such arrangement as that proposed by the Commander-in-Chief the revenues of the country would be at the mercy of the Commander-in-Chief. In view of this expression of opinion the letter states that the commercial community of Calcutta naturally regard the Secretary of State's scheme which appeaer to be modelled largely upon that of Lord Kitchener's with great anxiety. They "feel that the introduction of a system which would admit possibility of such a contingeney as that foreshadowed by the Marquis of Dufferin would be entirely subversve of the principles which have hitherto controlled the military policy of the Government of India." Apart from a reference, in a single paragraph, in Mr. Brodrick's despatch, to certain measures designed to strengthen the financial control of Government over military expenditure, the Committee of the Chamber is unable to gather what measure of control will or can be exercised by the Governor-General's Council over proposals emanating from the Army Department. They, therefore, ask that further information on the point may be furnished.

THE MYMENSINGH SLANDER CASE.

AN APPEAL THREATENED.

CALCUTTA, August 1.

It is reported that Mr. Lee, the defendant in the Mymensingh Slander Case, intends to appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Stephens.

MELTING OF GLACIERS IN KASHMIRE.

INDUS VALLEY IN DANGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

A report has been received from the Resident in Kashmir that a glacier, similar to that which caused a flood last year, has fallen in on the Upper Shyok river, north-west of the Sassor Pass. From all accounts an enormous lake, report says some five miles long, has been formed very much larger than that of last year. If this bursts suddenly the results must be very serious and will affect the whole of the Indus valley. Nothing whatever can be done and one can only hope that the wall of ice will melt gradually. The place is being watched so that the people in Nubra can get warning, as the river makes a tremendous sweep and the flood would take two days to reach that valley.

The big boat at Satti which was used for crossing before the suspension bridge was built is also being moved above flood level, as it may come into use again if the bridge is carried away. This is inevitable if the burst is sudden.

PUNJAB SANITATION REPORT.

THE RAVAGES OF PLAGUE.

SIMLA, August 1.

The report by Colonel Bamber I. M. S., upon the sanitation of the Punjab, last year, to-day published, here, shows a lamentable mortality from plague, the total death-rate for the province reaching the enormous figure of 46 per mille and the loss of life being greatest in the very flower of the population. Very young men and women, between the ages of fifteen and twenty years, have sufferred most, those between ten and fifty years of age more than very young children and aged people. Infantile mortality indeed, has been affected hardly at all. There has been a considerable rise in the birth rate in the Punjab consequent upon material prosperity which has followed the the famine of 1900. But, in spite of this, Colonel Bamber estimates that the population has been reduced by nearly one and half per cent since the census of 1901. Plague also accounts for the death-rate of 9 per mille.

DEATH OF MR. F. FISCHER.

The death occurred yesterday at the European General Hospital at the age of 46 from apoplexy of Mr. Frederick Fischer, who was connected with the firm of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. Mr. Fischer was seemingly in good health on Monday morning, but while at the office was suddenly taken ill. A nurse and doctor were sent for and he was removed to the hospital where he died about twenty four hours later. He was well-known in Masonic circles in Bombay, being a member of Truth Lodge and holding a high office in the Presidency. The funeral was at Sewree Cemetery, yesterday afternoon, when amongst those present were Mr. J. S. Kirkbride, Master of Truth Lodge, and several other members and several friends including Dr. Penno and Mr. J A Kirkbride from the Great Western Hotel where deceased lived. The coffin was borne to the cemetery by members of his firm, Mr. Herbert Greaves and the heads of departments being present. Mr Fischer, who was a German, leaves an English widow.

THE CURE OF LEPROSY.

CAPTAIN ROST'S EXPERIMENTS FAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

A detailed report by Lieutenant Colonel Semple, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, is published on Captain Rost's leprosy experiments at Kasauli, The object of these experiments which were carried out by Colonel Semple with the co-operation of Captain Rost, who went to Kasauli last January for the purpose, was to test Captain Rost's claim to have succeeded in cultivating the leprosy bacillus and to have prepared leprolin. The experiments were carried out with media prepared by Captain Rost from leprosy cases he selected, and the report states that Captain Rost agreed that the methods adopted were what he himself wished done to demonstrate his method of cultivating the leprosy bacillus. They were continued through February, March and April under every possible condition which Captain Rost could suggest for their success, one series, for example, being made under artificial conditions of atmospheric pressure to assimilate it to that of Rangoon. The result, however, was a total failure, it being found that when the precautions, possible in a well-equipped laboratory, were taken to exclude errors from contamination, no growth whatever in the media inoculated with leprosy bacilli took place, and Colonel Semple states that if these precautions had been adopted by Captain Rost when experimenting in Rangoon, "the chances are that the literature from his pen on the subject of the cultivation of leprosy bacillus and the preparation of leprolin would never have been published."

The cultivation of the bacillus having failed there could be no preparation of leprolin from such cultivation. The following is Colonel Semple's summary of his conclusions:—"(1) Captain Rost has failed to demonstrate a growth of the leprosy bacillus in his media at Kasauli. I have followed and carefully reapeated his experiments and tried others of my own and have also failed to obtain a growth. (2) The material used to inoculate the media was chosen by Captain Rost himself and without doubt it was taken from leprosy cases and contained leprosy bacilli in large numbers and it was considered by Captain Rost as very suitable for the experiments to be carried out. (3) From the fact that the leprosy bacillus has not yet been cultivated on any artificial medium that we know of, the preperation of leprolin is, for the present, an impossibility. (4) Defective technique in the preparation of his media and in deliminating subsequent contaminating growths are the probable causes which have given rise to Captain Rost's mistakes. When a sterile medium was used and subsequent contaminations avoided, the results were invariably no growth. (5) The temporary benefits said to have been obtained by use of the so called "Leprolin" may have been due to the filtered toxins from the contaminated media used in its preparation, one of the many so called cures for leprosy which have from time to time during the past century gained a short-lived reputation."

THE FLOODS IN GUJARAT.

MORE DETAILS OF THE DAMAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

It appears that the breaches in the drains in the city caused by the floods contributed largely to the loss of life here. They proved a serious source of danger to pedestrians and to vehicular traffic, and many had narrow escapes by falling into them. Mema Naik's Pole, in Kalupur, was the scene of a a tragedy, due to the sudden collapse of a drain. Nansa Bajidas, a Kunbi by caste, was filling up a breach in front of his house when the portion of the ground on which he and his wife, Jodi, were standing suddenly gave way and Nansa fell into the pit. Jadi, with the view of rescuing him, caught hold of him by his hand, but she was also carried away into the pit. Her shouts attracted the attention of Nansa's brother, Ramdas, who ran to their rescue and dragged the woman out. Nansa, however, was carried away into the drain and his body was recovered in the tank near the storm-water outlet.

Information reached the police station on the 23rd instant that a number of persons were weather-bound outside the Delhi Gate, and were in peril of being drowned, surrounded as they were by water on all sides. The police proceeded to the scene, and, assisted by a number of fishermen rescued twenty-three persons.

A Mahomedan, named Baker Hassum, who had gone to the Gomtipur, was carried away by the flood and his body was recovered in the storm water outlet in Kankaria Tank.

The total rainfall for the season is measured at 42 inches 3 cents, which is nearly twenty inches above the average.

Over six hundred and fifty houses have been either destroyed or damaged, the loss being estimated at Rs. 1,04,682, while the damage done to merchandise in Madheopura is over two lakhs according to the police estimate and over eight lakhs according to the merchants' estimate.

SIMLA, August 1.

The monsoon appears to be at length growing less weak in the south.

Cables which have reached India this week from Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles show that the conditions obtaining in the Southern Indian Ocean stations are now nearly normal.

The Meteorological Report to-night states that apart, from the fact that the wind at the Seychelles is somewhat lighter than usual, these conditions appear to be favourable,

Changes also are reported in the Deccan and extreme South of the Peninsula, which are described as tending towards prospects of rain.

CHOLERA AT MADRAS.

ALARMING SPEARD OF THE EPIDEMIC

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 31.

The cholera epidemic in the city of Madras has assumed alarming proportions, and has contributed largely to the high death-rate in the City of 89·7 per mille.

During last week in some of the Municipal divisions, which are most affected, the death rate for the week ending the 28th instant was as high as 200 per mille.

The infection has been carried to the villages in the suburbs of Madras, and unless prompt and adequate measures are at once taken, it will, it is feared, spread to the Perambore Railway Workshops, which employ thousands of workmen, and will also affect the source of the Madras water-supply at the Red Hills.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT IN POONA.

POONA, August 2.

A serious carriage accident occurred in Poona to-day. Mrs. Gayer, wife of the Assistant Engineer, and her children were driving near Sassoon Hospital when the horse suddenly bolted and made for home near the Sholapur Road, nearly one and a half miles away from the Hospital. The carriage was rushed safely through the different roads till it came to a collison with another vehical near this Market and was smashed. Mrs. Gayer was thrown out and was badly injure The syce received severe injuries and was taken to hospital where he lies in a dangerous condition.

LORD LAMINGTON'S GARDEN PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug 1.

H. E. Lord Lamington held a garden party, this evening, at Government House, Ganeshkhind, where nearly all the distinguished heads of Poona and Kirkee society were present. The sky was cloudy, but fortunately it did not rain and made the evening very enjoyable. Shortly after 5 p.m., the guests began to arrive. His Excellency stood in the drawing room and welcomed them as they passed in double file. More than three-hundred guests were present. They were received at the entrance by Captain Grey and were presented to His Excellency, by Major Lee on the one hand and by Mr. Abbas Ali Baig on the other. Prominent among the distiguished gathering were General Wodehouse who rode up with H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior in a motor car, the members of Council the Lord Bishop Bombay, Right Reveran DoctorBeider Linden, the Chief of Kagal and a good many native gentlemen. The picturesque grounds of Ganeshkhind were looking lovely in the freshness of foliage and flowers, dotted as it was with enthusiasts at golf and tennis. Lord Lamington with the Maharaja of Gwalior and General Wodehouse visited the tennis courts and watched the games with considerable interest. His Excellency mingled freely with the guests. The Governor's band was present. The guests began to depart shortly after seven.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF GAWALIOR IN POONA.

H. H. the Mahraja of Gawalior arrived in Poona yesterday by a special train. This morning His Highness paid a formal visit to H. E. Lord Lamington. In the afternoon His Excellency returned the visit. His Highness also visited Lieut General Wodehouse in Magdala Houe. In the evening the Maharaja accompanied by General Wodehouse drove in his motor car to the garden party at Ganeshkhind The Maharaja will stay in Poono. till the 4th inst, when he will proceed to Bombay and stay at Pelli Hill for a few days. To-morrow His Highness will visit Chattri or the shrine at Wanowrie where his grandfather was cremated. Mr. Logan, Commissioner C. D., will meet His Highness at Wanowrie where a few Government officials and ladies have been invited by the Maharaja to spend the evening. The Maharani has gone to Satara and will return in time to meet the Maharaja at Bombay and thence will proceed to Gwalior

STANDARD TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the discussion that has been started afresh regarding the question of Standard Time for Bombay, I shall be glad if you would give me space to state in somewhat more detailed form the viewswhich I endeavoured to express at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. The questionseems to me to be an important one, and much may be said on both sides. The main issue would appear to be however as follows, looked at from a native point of view :—Is the whole native population of Bombay to change habit and customs of years past based on local i.e. Solar time, in order to suit the convenience of the travelling public? Granted that for simplicity of working, it is necessary that a Standard time should be adopted-as is the case for Railway working this affects and effects but slightly only a certain proportion of the inhabitants of our city, and as Railway travelling is but one item among the hundreds of tasks, duties, employments and pleasures, commercial, natural and domestic, it practically causes no inconvenience. I cannot, therefore, understand, I speak confessedly from a Bombay point of view—how standardising our local time to that of the Railway will be a material benefit to us. Why then unnecessarily substitute for our present correct solar local time a fictitious time which gives us no benefits? I question whether more than a percentage of our European friends realize how close, by our customs and habits, are associated and bound up with the movements of the sun to a very much greater extent I believe than is the case in western and more temperate lands. I know that I throw myself open to the charge of being insular, but after all, the question before us is—are we to adopt 'Standard or retain local time in Bombay—and I speak from the point of view of an inhabitant of Bombay. I rather fail to appreciate the weight of the reasoning of Mr. F. W. Bickel with reference to the Hindus of Nasik, Poona and other places. Because those Hindus have been forced by the adoption of the non-solar time in those places to suit those customs and ceremonies thereto, is there any necessity for the Hindus of Bombay to be inconvenienced in like manner? If any imperial advantage attached to the adoption of a Standard time in Bombay, I should be the first to agree to the innovation; but my view inclines to that of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce that sooner or later the zone system must be adopted when the change from solar time would be so slight that no exception could be taken to it. The proposed change to Standard time would seem to be but an unnecessary and inconvenient measure which would at the most be but temporary, and would probably have the effect of postponing for some years the inauguration of zone time which while, not much interfering with our habits and customs, would have the desired effect of facilitating travel which in these days of progress must be ever before our minds.—Yours etc.

CALLIANJEE AMURCHAND.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT vs. Y. M. C. A.

The Yorkshire Regiment who have throughout the Harwood League games, this season, proved invincible met the Y. M. C.A., in their last game in the League yesterday evening and gained a victory by two goals to nil. A the head of the League table from the beginning of the season, they were only once really seriously extended viz, when they met the Royal Garrison Artillery in the first game between the two teams, which, as our readers will remember ended, in a draw each side scoring a goal. As it is they have gone through the League without once tasting the bitterness of defeat and have displayed form which, is hardly up to the standard of that shown last year by the Cheshire Regiment. A team at all events, holds out high promise of their doing well in the Rovers' Tournament next month. When it is remembered that as a rule the British Infantry Regiment at Colaba has to select its team from only one wing and that the team is, therefore, not in the proper sense a full regimental one, the performances of the Yorkshires gain an enhanced value. As our best local team, the doings of Yorkshires will be watched with great interest next month. The forwards are fast and show good combination, their passing, centring, and shooting having improved greatly during the past few weeks. The halves and backs are generally safe and reliable and the goal keeper is the best in Bombay. The Y. M. C. A, playing against the wind in the first half gave quite an unexpected display, the defence of their backs holding the Yorks in check until a few minutes before the half time whistle went, when the Yorks managed to put in a shot that beat the Y M C A custodian. The Y M C A rushed the ball towards the Yorks' goal after the kick off and, getting a free kick for a foul, nearly scored. This was, however, the only occasion on which the Yorks' goal was seriously threatened during the first moiety, and up to the time the whistle went the Y M C A were always playing a defensive game. The Yorks sent in several hot shots besides the one that scored, one being gradually saved by the Y M C A custodian. The Yorks had hard luck in respect to two other shots, one striking the cross bar and the other one of the uprights. Changing over, with the Yorks leading by one goal to nil, the play became fast and furious and, five minutes after the resumption, the Yorks scored their second goal. The rest of the game was mostly in favour of the Yorks who gave the the Y M C A backs and goalkeeper a busy time. Score :—

Yorkshire Regiment	2 Goals
Y M C A	Nil

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

LONDON, July 15.

DISTRACTED RUSSIA.

MUTINOUS COSSACKS.

A company of Cossacks at Zgierz, near Lodz, in Poland, refused their dinner, owing to the badness of the food, and sent one of their number to the captain to demand double rations, better food, and arrears of pay.

The captain shot the delegate dead with his revolver.

Persisting in their insubordination, the rebels were surrounded by a force of infantry, by whom they were bound and imprisoned.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

A COMING CONFERENCE.

M Rouvier, the French Premier, and Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, are to meet at Aix-les-Bains to discuss Mediterranean questions, also the outlook in Crete.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

AN UNGRATEFUL NATION.

The Japanese newspapers are greatly disappointed at China's distrust of Japan when Japan is fighting in her interest. They suggest that Russia should evacuate the Kirin province of Manchuria if she is really solicitous of China's interests.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

ENGLAND'S POLICY AVERTS WAR.

London, July 14th.—French naval officers declare that it was not the Franco-German agreement concluded by M. Rouvier (the French Premier) and Prince von Radolin (the German Minister at Paris) with reference to Morocco, that averted war between France and Germany, but England's firm support of France.

THE BAPTIST CONGRESS.

MESSAGE TO THE QUEEN.

The King has thanked the Baptist Congress, now sitting in Exeter Hall, for their message, which he himself and Queen Alexandra greatly appreciated and valued.

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, July 15th.—Referring to Lord Lansdowne's statement in the House of Commons, detailing the Anglo-German negotiations respecting the Marshall and Caroline Islands, the Berlin newspapers announce that they are semi-officially informed that Germany already recognised the need for reform in regard to the international and commercial relations of these islands.

The German Government is likely, they state, to revise their contract with the Jaluit Company, who now administer the islands, and will probably take over the management of the Customs.

The reduction of duties which is contemplated in October, will, argue the same journals, prove an immediate remedy for most of the causes of complaint.

They contend that there is no need to hurry in the meantime, since Prince von Bulow is busy with much more important matters.

DOMICILES FOR TRADING PURPOSES.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, states that Sir F. C. Lascelles, the British Ambassador at Berlin, is inquiring into the conditions under which foreigners may obtain domicile for trading purposes in the Marshall Islands, and also whether British firms will be able, after October 1st, to resume trading with the islands without unreasonable restrictions.

The British Ambassador is further inquiring into the alleged German monopoly of trade in the Caroline Islands.

Lord Lansdowne believes that the prohibition of trade with the Carolines is not absolute, and is probably due to unauthorised local action.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

ATTITUDE OF THE MARYLEBONE C.C.

Adelaide, July 16.—Mr. John Creswell, Secretary of the S.A. Cricketing Association, received a letter yesterday from Mr. J. Darling, Captain of the Australian Eleven, in which he says :—"I sent you a cable that the Marylebone Club will not recognise any board of control, unless fully representing the interest of Australian cricket, and they think that, to do this, South Australia and her players must be represented. Marylebone will not send a team to Australia in 1905, and personally I do not think an English team will come out in 1905. The Australian Eleven players will not agree to the constitution as agreed to by Victoria and New South Wales. I might state that at the request of the Marylebone C.C., the Australian Eleven players sent four representatives to meet them and discuss things generally "re" the present difficulty in Australia. As regards the board of control, the M.C.C. will not recognise the present board, and this you can rely on.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

Colonel Holday, Deputy Surveyor-General, retires with effect from the 16th inst, Colonel Wahab, who has recently been created A. C. B. and C. M. G. for services with the Aden Boundary Commission, succeeding him.

The Government of India have decided that the periods spent by military officers with the China, South African and Somaliland field forces shall count as active service towards Indian furlough and pension.

The death is reported of Mr. Berkeley extra Assistant Superintendent in the Survey of India,

Colonel Kelly R.E., Colonel on the staff will officiate in Command of the Karachi Brigade vice General Greenfield offtg in Command of the Bombay Brigade.

Captain Morris, offtg. Assistant Military Secretary the Northern Command is granted seven and half months' combined leave.

Colonel Fitzgeald A. A. G., Poona Division, has two months', extension of leave.

Lieutenant Todd, Somersetshire Light Infantry, and Lieut. Raymond, Northamptonshire Regiment are posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Captain Carruthers, South Staffordshire Regiment is permitted to retire from the service.

ARRIVALS AUG 1.

Lisut-Col Caulfield 110 h Maharatta L I on duty from Poona.
Capt A S Hog 2nd Conn. Rangers, on leave from Ahmednagar.
Capt S V Everitt 1st Leicester Regt on leave from Belgaum.
Major McWhinnie R I Rifles, on leave from Meerut
Capt A Shairg S T on leave from Cawnpore.
Col J T B Bookey, I M S on retiremeut from Murree.

DEPARTURES AUG 1.

Lieut Col A L Lindesay, 24th Punjabis on leave to England.
Lieut R P Tinles, K Shropshire L I on leave to England.
Lieut A S Kirkwood, R Irish Rifles, on leave to Ireland.
Capt H S Hog, 2nd Conn Rangers from leave to Ahmednagar.

THE approximate traffic return of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21.59 miles open) for the week ending 22nd July 1905, were Rs. 4,319, being an increase of Rs. 1,386 than the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts from 1st January to 22nd July, 1905, amount to Rs. 1,46,491, being an increase of Rs. 42,062 over the corresponding period of last year.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

At the National Gallery.

SALE OF TWO VAN DYCK'S.

"OLIVER TWIST" ON THE STAGE.

LONDON, July 14.

One hears so little during the year of the affairs of the National Portrait Gallery that the annual report of the trustees is particularly welcome with its pleasant crop of surprises. Unless one happens on a new portrait in the Gallery there is no way of knowing that one has been added, even though it be of work by Watt or a Hogarth. Mr. Lionel Cust, without breaking the continuity of official reticence, might well notify the newspapers when any important addition is made to the collection. The harvest this year is not especially notable. Sir George Reid's portrait of Dr. Samuel Smiles has been presented by members of the Smiles family and accepted by the trustees, who have suspended their rule as to the expiry of ten years from the decease of the subject, "seeing that Dr. Smiles's writings continue to maintain their great popularity." Strangely enough, the trustees had made the exception in the case of Watts, having accepted Mr. H. W. Phillips's portrait of him a few months before he died. The presentation by Mr. H. T. Betty of a portrait by Opie of his father, William Henry West Betty, the young Roscius, is particularly interesting, on account of the painter, the subject, and the giver, for Betty the actor made his fame before the nineteenth century had reached its teens. Mr. Horace Montford, the veteran sculptor, a Lancashire man, I think, has presented a copy of the head of John Milton from his statue recently erected at the Cripplegate Church, and a copy from his bronze bust of Darwin in the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg. Among the purchases is a small portrait by Reynolds of Caleb Whitefoord, diplomatist and man of letters. It might be suggested, by the way, that this would be an appropriate year for the trustees to acquire a portrait of that famous Scot, Paul Jones, who is not yet represented. The report is not without a certain solemn humour, of which this is a good example—"The trustees have been in communication with the Army Council as to the possibility of an extension of the Gallery, but up to the present date the [trustees do not find themselves in a position to think that there is any immediate prospect of the much-needed extension of the National Portrait Gallery taking place."

The sale of the pictures which belonged to the late Louisa, Lady Ashburton, at Christie's, [attracted a great deal of attention on account of the fact that in the seventeen works of art which formed the collection there were three of the first importance. It is a long time since two such splendid examples of Van Dyck's work have appeared at public auction as the portraits of King Charles I. and Henrietta Maria. They were once a chief feature of the collection of the Right Hon. Alexander Baring, the first Baron Ashburton. The first bid was 8,000 guineas, and this amount went on being gradually augmented until the sum of 17,000 guineas was reached, the hammer falling to the offer of Mr. Duveen, who led the bidding all through. The last time a pair of first class portraits by Van Dyck was sold at the dispersal of the Peel collection some years ago, when a portrait of "A Genoese Senator" and another of his wife were sold for £22,000. Another picture at this sale which was highly prized was Sandro Botticelli's "The Virgin and Child, with Angel." painted on a circular panel. The first bidder estimated its value at 3,000 guineas, and the last Mr. Colnaghi, became its possessor at the price of 6,000 guineas.

While hardly a draughtsman in any serious sense of the word, Mr. Tom Browne succeeds where many better men have failed. In humour his chief stock in trade is a hilarious sense of a lark, and although his drawing rarely shows any of the witty and ingenious surprises which made Phil May's technique so amazingly interesting, he has followed the method with sufficient talent to express the full flavour of the joke. One surmises that a hard apprenticeship to some reproductive process where only one kind of line was possible had dulled the nerve of his line, for however arbitrary it may be, it is seldom more than a good jog-trot vehicle. Mr. Browne, however, has his hosts of admirers, and the exhibition of his work in the Dore Gallery already bears many red seals of public approval. He is at his best in his pencil sketches, where he seems to be working in a medium that still interested him. Many of his jokes are excellent, and despite the over-emphasis it is impossible not to laugh with the drawing. The picture of the thin elderly man in fast walking costume at the tail of a group of walkers explaining to the urchins who are cheering him on that he is not the last man of the front pack but the front man of the next pack is uproariously funny.

A very curious remark was made two or three days ago by a writer in a very prominent journal to the effect that Herr von Possart, who has so long, and with such advantageous results, been the manager-in-chief of various theatres connected with Bavaria and with Munich itself, has resigned his post for reasons which are guessed at, though not known for certain. We may pass that comment by, remembering the tremendous impetus towards the finest things in musical art which, with much success, Herr von Possart has carried through. For ourselves, though for year after year we have heard the various Mozart Cycles and the Wagner Cycles, both at the Residenz Theater and at the Prinz-Regenten Theater—quite a new development—directed by Herr von Possart, we deeply regret his retirement. In the autumn, however, he will organize the Mozart, and Wagner festivals, and after that his reign will cease. The guessed at but not known for certain reasons are quite a mystery. The matter may refer to a desire on the part of Von Possart to return to the stage, from the boards of which he has made so many successes. In any case, whatever the reason, and whatever the cause, one of the greatest operatic managers of these recent times determines, by his own resolution, to relinquish a task which has made him famous throughout the Western musical world. All good fortune accompany him (!)

The Opera season is now steadily drawing to an end, it is a fact even though the statement reminds one of the delightful monthly telegrams which were wont to be forwarded to the "Times" by that paper's correspondent at Capri : "An eruption from Vesuvius is hourly expected, and brigandage is slowly rearing its head." Nevertheless, the end of the Opera season is to be, if prophecy be not belied, as interesting as the beginning. It is part, no doubt, of the subtle policy of the managerial command that certain of its most attractive calls upon the public should remain till the end. Sir Walter Scott tells us, in his "Ivanhoe," that the reason of his bringing Athelstane back to life, in his final chapter, was chiefly owing to the persuasions of a friend who was delighted to find a half-melted lump of sugar at the bottom of his tea-cup. The allegory need not be pursued ; suffice it to say that Puccini's new opera, Madame Butterfly, which has for its secondary title "A Japanese Tragedy," will be produced on Monday next. To judge from the pianoforte score, the music is of the Orient all compact. It may be remembered that Mr. Pinkerton at one time took a very distinguished place in the Turkish Embassy ; it is therefore very amusing to find that among the stage names of the cast are those of Kate Pinkerton (to be taken by Mlle. Simeoni) and of F. B. Pinkerton (to be taken by Signor Caruso).

Mlle. Selma-Kurz continues to win golden opinions from the audiences at Covent Garden before whom she has been appearing during the present season. Of course, there is a difference of opinion between artists as to how the part of Marguerite in Gounod's Faust should be played ; and the fault lies entirely with Gounod. His music is obviously composed for such a soprano voice as that which can only be reckoned for full success with one who has had long experience upon the operatic stage ; at the same time, it is naturally supposed that the music is assigned to a young girl of fresh and youthful voice. Mlle. Selma-Kurz so far accomplished this ideal in that she gave us freshness and youth in her

vocal intrepretation. It was in what one may cal the more sophisticated scenes of the work that she fell somewhat short. Nevertheless, one must not be pedantic in a matter like this, seeing that the double point of view cannot be really carried out to its full extent by a single artist. Calve, for example, shows us Marguerite as already a woman of the world at the very outset of the opera; and there is a great deal to be said in favour of that point of view; Mlle. Selma-Kurz shows on the other hand the development in Marguerite's character, and whether she is right, or Calve is right, is a matter which must remain indecisive; at all events, Gounod has left no theory behind him upon the subject, and it is certain that this particular singer scarcely finished the part on Saturday so well as she began it. Little details, it may be added, of the stage business in the Garden Scene were probably accidental in their minor failures. M. Dalmores, Mr. Whitehill, and M. Seveilhac completed the chief elements of the cast. The band was not quite in its best form.

The Farewell Benefit Matinee, organized by Mme. Melba, in honour of Mlle. Bauermeister's long and arduous service at Covent Garden, a service from which she now definitely retires drew a very large audience. All sorts and conditions of men gathered together upon this occasion to do honour to an artist who has consistently accomplished her work in a most admirable, fashion, a work which she with extraordinary modesty must long ago have mapped out as being most suitable to her talents and therefore most advantageous to her ambition. Mlle. Bauermeister has indeed worked hard for this culmination in her artistic career; her unassuming manner on the stage seems to us now in reviewing the past as purely artistic; time was when one wrote a phrase—when everybody was writing such phrases—as the inevitable Mlle Bauermeister; but at the present moment it is difficult to think of anybody else who could have taken so steadfastly the moderate and yet very significant parts which are necessary for the interpretation of Grand Opera and yet which are as it were by custom locked down upon by the budding prima donna. It is, of course, not necessary to make any detailed criticism of the programme. The first two acts of Romeo were given. Needless to say, it was essential that Mlle Bauermeister should appear before the audience and the applause most sincerely given on the part of that audience was responded to by a very tearful little address by the singer herself who was unable, however, under the emotional strain of the moment to complete her sentences. Mme. Melba stood by her side and most generously and with delicate attention gave her all the assistance which lay in her power. The third act of La Boheme was subsequent to this quite a moving scene given with all the success which one had expected even though apologies were made for Mme. Melba who most courageously, despite the cold which has prevented her from appearing during the past few days at Covent Garden, was determined not to disappoint the public.

Mr. Tree has done a very wise thing. On the last night of his season he produced Mr. Comyns Carr's version of Oliver Twist, and with such success that at the end of the evening he was able to announce it as the piece with which he will reopen the theatre in September. The novels of Thackeray, which cover long periods of time and are in great part made up of mere scraps of conversation, are difficult enough to adapt. The works of Dickens are at once more tempting and more difficult. More tempting because all the prevailing characters are made for the stage. They may be said to be written for the stage, for they are clearly visualised, their business is carefully noted, and the fullest stage directions accompany. No writer is so profuse as is Dickens of theatrically effective characters, theatrically effective dialogue, and theatrically effective incidents. But his works show no sense of form. This may be partly due to the manner of their publication. They were mostly published in instalments. Each number had to please all classes of readers, and Dickens was in the position of a juggler who has to keep three balls in the air. Further, at the time he wrote Oliver Twist he was editor of Bentley's Miscellany, and fleeing before the printing press as the Red Indian flees before the prairie fire. Hence, viewed in the light of plot, Oliver Twist is one of the weakest and least effective novels ever written. Probably few persons who know all about Fagin, and Sikes, and Nancy, and Oliver, and Bumble, and the other immortals of this wonderful book remember that there is any plot. Why should they? With Dickens the intrigue was conducted as perfunctorily as is the intrigue of a musical comedy. Every now and then Dickens seems to call himself indoors and to sit down to reel off a chunk of it. He may even have enjoyed himself on those occasions. Certainly he was very much hurt when it was said that his plots were rubbish, and wrote "Our Mutual Friend," in answer to the charge.

But Dickens had no sense of the long story, he was all tactics and no strategy, he fought brilliant battles in a shapeless campaign. It is his glory that he could live from hand to mouth. He could afford it. The reader skips the chapters in which Dickens comes to business. What is the supposed motive power of the happenings of Oliver Twist? His father's will directing that if Oliver, though illegitimate, shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years without being convicted of a crime he shall inherit certain property. If he is convicted all will go to his legitimate son, a blackguard passing under the name of Monks. Monks having got on the track of Oliver does his melodramatic worst to secure his conviction by associating him with a gang of thieves. How many readers of, and rejoicers in "Oliver Twist" take heed of all this? Not one in fifty. All that the world knows or cares about Oliver is that he was born in Bumble's workhouse, passed through Sowerby's coffin-shop, fell into the clutches of Fagin, and ultimately finds a kind and innocent home with Brownlow, Maylie, and Co. To our thinking Mr. Comyns Carr has been too loyal to Dickens at his worst, too conscientiously bent on giving the audience the whole of the novel for better, for worse. We think that the best way of dramatising Dickens is to string together those portions of the book that the memory retains. This is what Mr. Brand did in his recently-produced version, which crude and obvious as it was, made us feel that we had spent an evening with Dickens at his best. Mr. Carr makes us feel that we have spent an evening with Dickens, all in. He even adds to Dickens, as in a sleep-walking scene for Oliver to our thinking quite ineffective. Maylie becomes a solicitor instead of taking holy orders. We should be glad never to be troubled with him in any capacity.

Assuming Mr. Carr's method to be right it is laid to see how the adaptation could be better done. It contains, of course, passages at least as ineffective in the theatre as in the book. In the theatre you cannot skip. At the same time it gives a good show to the principal characters. As Fagin, Mr. Tree makes himself very disagreeable. He may not be the Jew that Dickens drew and described as shrivelled and wezened; he is certainly not the Jew that Cruickshank drew who is small, grey, and bowed. But otherwise than physically he reproduced very cleverly the cruel, cringing, merry old gentleman of Dickens's imagination. Mr. Lyn Harding is an admirable Bill Sikes, though he makes up as the criminal of to-day. Mr. J. Fisher White is good as Mr. Brownlow, disconcertingly resembling Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. George Shelton causes mirth as Mr. Grimwig. Mr. W. L. Abingdon is melodramatically repulsive as Monks. Miss Hilda Trevelyan, in the emaciated part of Oliver is a pathetic figure, and Mr. E. H. Brooke is a capital Mrs. Bedwin. But the best performance comes from Miss Constance Collier, who perfectly embodies the fierce, fated, well-meaning, but ill-conditioned Nancy. Hers was the triumph of an evening that to many brought success.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

The "Indian Spectator":—Lord Curzon has once more changed the map of India. He could not create provinces by conquest and annexation: he has created two patritions, one in the north-west corner of India, and now another at the opposite extremity. The Bengalis swear that they will not acquiesce in the dismemberment of the "nation," and they seem to have revived their opposition to the measure as approved by the Secretary of State. We have it in a private letter that they threaten to boycot Government in more ways than one, and otherwise to mark their sense of indignation. It is impossible, at this distance, to realize the cause or causes of this disaffection with an administrative measure. But the opponents ought to know. What we can see is that the inhabitants of the new province will lose none of their former rights and privileges. On the other hand, just as the sages of old have said that partition in a family is meritorious because it gives rise to more religious observances, and more charity to priests, even so the creation of the new province will provide fresh outlets for political and other activities. There will, of course, be more attention paid to the welfare of the people. Both the old and the new province will be large enough to be self-contained. Just as the Secretary of State has not ousted either the Commander-in-Chief or the Military Member from the Governor-General's Council, but has provided for them both, even so the new province will not be known as Eastern Bengal only or as Assam only, but as a compound of the two. If, therefore, our friends up there are as wise as Lord Curzon, they may as well call a meeting and congratulate themselves that their modifications or amendments of the scheme originally published have been accepted by Government! But the Bengalis are original in their methods, and perhaps they do feel the shoe pinching.

THE TATA MEMORIAL FUND.

The "Praja Bandhu" commenting on the small outcome of the J. N. Tata Memorial Fund says:—It appears that upto now only Rs. 15,000 have been subscribed to the fund started in Bombay for the purpose of preserving the memory of the late Mr. Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata. Looking to the list of the subscribers we note that a large majority of them are either the personal friends of the deceased, or have business connections with his firm. The amount it need hardly be said is indeed very small especially when one bears in mind the person in whose commemoration the fund is raised. It also reflects a serious reproach upon our wealthy and the middle class people, who although able to appreciate the many valuable services rendered by the deceased great among which stands in the foreground his unique gift of the princely sum of Rs. 30 lacs to establish a Research Institute, are evidently loth to loosen their purse-strings on this occasion. It goes without saying that a national memorial is due to a cosmopolitan philanthropist like the late Mr. Tata, and to which every one of his educated countrymen rich or poor ought to contribute his mite. This is the only way to appreciate the services rendered by the deceased millionaire to the country at large.

STANDARD TIME.

Referring to the fight over the adoption of Standard time in Bombay, the "Rast Goftar" observes:—The Chamber of Commerce, consisting presumably of hard-headed business-men accustomed to take a practical view of things, held a solemn debate over it, in which there was exhibited a great difference of opinion. Some members prophesied grave disasters if Standard time were adopted. They were terrified with visions of the chaos, confusion and disorder into which affairs would be thrown by the unhappy innovation. Business might be dislocated and domestic arrangements upset. It might lead to mistakes and misapprehensions and untold vexation in consequence. Clerks might not be quick enough to understand the new order of things and might worry their master with want of punctuality. Servants might feel lost and bewildered in the execution of orders. The dinner might be served too early or too late. And when the master is hungry, who will be responsible for his domestic splenetic? And the beggars have such a nasty way of developing enlarged spleens! But after all is said, we are in no humour to blame the small majority of the local Chamber who voted in favour of things as they are. All innovations have met with opposition in their day. Railways and steamships not excepted. We may be sure that if Standard time were introduced in Bombay the opposition will die out in course of time and taking the average of human stupidity, a month's time would be ample for people to accommodate themselves to it.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

With reference to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's postponed departure for England, the "Indu Prakash" explains:—In view of the persistency with which prominence is still given in certain quarters to the great inconvenience said to be caused to Sir William Wedderburn and others owing to the postponement of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's departure to England, we should like to point out once more that no blame whatsoever can rest in the matter on the heads of those Bombay leaders who undertook at the last Congress to send at least one representative from this Presidency as a member of the deputation to England, then resolved upon. It was clearly understood that the deputation was to go to England about the time of the elections. These then seemed imminent. Accordingly a public meeting was held in time in this city and Messrs. Gokhale & Jinnah duly elected and it was resolved to send them at the expense of the public. Preparations were also made about April for the departure of the delegates. But, meanwhile the political situation in England had completely changed. Mr. Balfour had resolved to stick on and the prospect of dissolution and new elections became indefinitely postponed. Thereupon it was Sir William Wedderburn himself who wired and wrote advising that the deputation should not start then. But he wanted Mr. Gokhale alone for purposes quite outside the scope of purposes for which, as resolved at the Congress, the deputation was to go, and for which the Bombay meeting elected Messrs. Gokhale and Jinnah and undertook to pay the expenses. Doubtless Sir William and others have cogent reasons to wish for Mr. Gokhale's presence, but the question is could he be sent now as a member of the deputation and at public expense.

AN ALLEGED FORGED WILL

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batcheler, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard an application for probate of the last will and testament of Damjee Lukhmichand, formerly opium farmer for the city of Bombay. A caveat against the application was filed by Veljee Lukhmichand guardian and paternal uncle of a minor son of the deceased. The Hon. Mr. Rikes and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs Little and Co. appeared for the petitioner, Bai Dahibai widow; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the minor caveator Soonderjee Damjee.

It was stated in the petition that Damjee Lukhmichand died at Bombay on the 23rd August 1903, having property worth about Rs. 101 000 and a minor son, Soonderjee by a pre-deceased wife, about eleven years of age who now resides with his uncle, Veljee Lukhmichand who has been appointed guardian of his person by an order of the High Court. The petitioner annexed to her petition a will said to have been executed at Cutch Bhooj on the 2nd December 1901; and she was the executrix according to the tenor of the will. On the 27th January 1904, petitioner filed a petition for letters of administration of the estate and effects of her deceased husband on behalf of Soonderjee Damjee; but Veljee Lukhmichand filed a caveat, and the suit was still pending. Petitioner was not then aware of the last will and testament, of which she obtained possession on the 1st September 1904 from one Hirachand Karamchand, who was formerly a mehta in the service of the deceased.

Veljee Lukhmichand, on the other hand, said that his brother died intestate, and that he had previous to his death told him that he did not wish to make a will. Petitioner, after her husband's death, began wasting and misappropriating monies and ornaments belonging to the estate, and he (Veljee) was compelled to file a suit and have a receiver appointed in order to protect the interest of his minor nephew. He was afterwards appointed guardian of the nephew's person. The will now propounded was never put forward, nor its existence suggested during the whole time the various proceedings were being taken by the petitioner. It was produced for the first time when the petitioner's appeal was ripe for hearing; and it was prepared for the purpose of supporting her appeal and having appointment of the receiver set aside. Veljee said that the will, now sought to be proved, was not in the handwriting of the deceased, nor was it signed by him. Petitioner's allegation that the will was given to her by Har chand Karmchand was untrue; for the latter denied all knowledge of the will, or having ever been in possession of it or giving it to the petitioner.

The hearing of details of the case was proceeded with.

The railway from Suakim to Atbara will be completed in March 1906. This work of the Anglo-Egyptian Government, says the "Memorial Diplomatique" will carry the products of the Soudan from Khartoum to the Egyptian ports in twenty-four hours instead of taking six days as it does now to make the journey of 1,300 miles by boat and rail entailing three transhipments. In anticipation of this modification, it is intended to develop on a large scale the cultivation of cotton in the Egyptian Soudan.

THE CASE OF THE MILITIA.

Week after week the Militia Bill is being postponed, and the only possible explanation of it is that the Government fears the result of the debate upon the question involved, writes the Military correspondent of the "Westminster." That the Bill will meet with strenuous opposition is certain, and it seems worth while to consider why this should be so. At first sight many people may be disposed to wonder why objection should be taken to a Bill which in principle, at all events, aims at increasing the number of effective units available for purposes of Imperial defence. In the late war the auxiliary forces bore with credit an entirely voluntary part, and the Militia as it has always done in the past, responded eagerly and enthusiastically to the occasion. It is not too much to say that but for the aid given by the Militia, the Yeomanry, the Volunteers and the Colonial forces, we should have been defeated in South Africa. But it is obvious that in the event of another war we should find ourselves in a still stronger position if from the first we could count with certainty upon the services of a definite number of auxiliaries, instead of being compelled to rely upon spasmodic efforts made at the last moment. That as many or even more men would come forward in the future we may indeed feel confident, but to rely entirely upon being helped to "muddle through" is undeniably less satisfactory than to reckon upon certainties—to be assured of the minimum and leave only the maximum to evolve itself as it may. By the Bill now awaiting discussion the Militia would immediately upon the outbreak of war become available for service, and the delay caused by the obligation to first invite the battalions to volunteer would be prevented. Time is all-important in war, and the advantage gained by the power to relieve at once with Militia the Regular troops locked up in various over-sea garrisons would clearly be immense.

But, as usual, the Government is merely following a policy of half measures—a thing of shreds and patches. According to Mr. Arnold-Forster, the Militia is useless, and in actual fact it is numerically and otherwise in a very unsatisfactory condition, owing to he consistent neglect of the authorities military as well as civilian. Discouraged in every direction, severely excluded from the scope of all efforts in the direction of Army Reform the Militia has gradually wasted away until some battalions have a remaining strength scarcely exceeding that of a foreign company. In the circumstances, it is scarcely wonderful that statesmen and others who have the real interests of the Empire at heart should decline to see virtue in a scheme which makes available for service abroad in defence of the Empire a force which the very War Minister, who introduces the Bill, declares to be moribund as well as unfit for war, and for the resuscitation of which the Government is taking no steps whatever!

Most people are agreed that our Regular Army is too weak to be relied upon for the defence of the Empire, and that as we cannot afford to raise it to an adequate establishment, even if our insular position did not render such a proceeding actually unnecessary, we must, therefore, be content to rely to a great extent upon auxiliary forces. But until measures have been adopted by which the Militia may be rendered numerically and in other respects fit for the duties to be imposed upon it, it is mere trifling with great national concerns to extend its responsibilities. Moreover, there are "conscientious objectors" who, regarding it as unconstitutional to make the Militia liable to foreign service, would prefer to fill its ranks by means of compulsory service, under the operation of the "ballot," and thereafter leave it to the Militiamen themselves to volunteer for service or not as they might feel disposed. Such are the views of the Earl of Wemyss and of a good many others, and there is something to be said for them, though the objection as to uncertainty in reference to actually available strength would seem to hold the balance upon the question of probable results.

The situation in which we find ourselves is, then, briefly this: The Government desires to make the Militia available for service abroad during the period of a great war while the opponents of the measure, upon both sides of the House, are disposed to insist that until the Militia has been rendered efficient it is waste of time to discuss the terms of its future employment. Had Mr. Arnold-Forster been prepared to present a workable scheme for the restoration of the Militia to its former strength and utility or better still, for its enlargement to really formidable dimensions without materially increasing the Army Estimates then indeed a great majority, in Parliament and throughout the country, would regardless of party, have supported him. But in the actual circumstances the best thing that can happen is the defeat of the Government upon this precious Bill, in order that a sound scheme of national defence may be introduced by better qualified statesmen who will deal with realities and discard shams. Of Laodicean measures the country has already swallowed sufficient to deserve the relief that in a short time will be emetically obtained. Whole-hoggers, mistaken or otherwise, are at least respectable, but it is difficult to have patience with vacillation and shilly-shallying.

It is quite clear that if we are to obtain men for an auxiliary force pledged to serve abroad in time of war, we must either compel them to enlist therein, or make the conditions of service such that they will be induced to come forward of their own free will.

To any kind of compulsion we are nationally averse, and would resort thereto only as a last resource. The variety of compulsory service which goes by the name of "conscription" the nation will not in any circumstances assent to for the excellent reason that our home defence is the Navy, and unlike Continental States, we, therefore, do not require to mobilise a huge Regular Army on the frontier at the first sign of danger. If there were any difficulty about getting men for the Navy then indeed, we should speedily be obliged to recruit it by conscription; but the case of the Army is different, and a similar necessity cannot arise, because immediate military readiness is not required except as regards a quite moderate force.

The problem before us then is how to fill the ranks of the Militia by the voluntary enlistment of men who are willing to serve abroad in time of war. The solution can easily be written on half a sheet of notepaper. That our Auxiliary Forces will come forward in war we have already ascertained in 1899-1902, and that they will make considerable sacrifices in times of peace is demonstrated by the fact that we have a Volunteer force about a quarter of a million strong. Just as we now obtain Volunteers for home defence, so also we can readily obtain Militiamen for Imperial defence—if the conditions of service are so arranged that they shall not interfere unduly with professions, trades, and employments. It is unreasonable to suppose that a man whose civil occupation is permanent can afford to undertake annual trainings lasting twenty-seven days. The Militia system should, therefore, be assimilated to that of the Volunteers, the work being for the most part done locally chiefly by companies in the evenings and on Saturday afternoons. Of the Imperial Militiaman more must be required than of the Volunteer, and he should therefore be paid for the work he does. Moreover the Militiaman must be properly trained, and should therefore undergo a training of, say, six months as a recruit, being accommodated in barracks if he so desires, but not compulsorily so.

Finally, an essential foundation of efficiency, in both Militia and Volunteers, and a valuable educationary incentive to enlistment in either force, is that all schoolboys shall be trained up to a fixed standard while at school. If every boy has been taught to shoot, drilled, and to some extent trained not only would a taste for soldiering be promoted and the recruiting difficulty thereby materially reduced, but the physique of the nation would be improved and the number of men who would volunteer their services during the stress of war be immensely increased. It was the knowledge of their own uselessness for service that prevented many good men from coming forward during the Boer war. It was not patriotism that was wanting, but the ability to apply it with practical effect. This advantage it is the duty of a Government to remove; but his Majesty's present advisers pursue a policy of resolute inaction. The Secretary of State denies that his Army Scheme has been abandoned; and his denial is more truthful than may at first appear, because the scheme never had any more solid existence than waste of time, ink, and paper.

The July "Studio" has articles on The Water Colour Art of H. B. Brabazon, Venice Exhibition, the Textile Arts in Sweden, the Salon of the Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts, the recent Jewellery Exhibition by Rene Lalique, some charming architectural sketches and designs by George Kossiakoff, a Russian Artist, on the New York Water Colour Club's first Exhibition, and all these papers are profusely and beautifully illustrated. The six supplements are coloured reproductions of pictures of different artists. The "Studio Talk" traverses England, Germany, France, Russia, Italy and Austria, with no less than thirty-three illustrations of Art as exhibited in the different centres selected. The ordinary issues of this periodical are so filled with good things, including informed criticism, that there would seem to be scarcely room for an expansion in its special numbers. But the Summer "Studio" which will deal with "Art in Photography" will contain more than one hundred illustrations of the work of the chief photographic Artists of seven countries; each picture will be mounted on a separate page. The price of this is five shillings, with one shilling extra for postage abroad.

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The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

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Navy Blue Serge Suits, made to measure ...	9 8
Fancy Tweed Suits, made to measure ...	10 0
Colored Flannel Suits, made to measure ...	12 0
Cheapside Tweed Suits, made to measure ...	14 0
Linen Crash Suits, made to measure ...	9 0
White Twill Shirts ...	0 15
Oxford Cloth Tennis Shirts	0 15
White Ceylonette Tennis Shirts	1 0
White Dress Shirts, ready to wear ...	2 0
Colored Oxford Negligé Shirts	1 14
Tubular Washing Ties.	0
Colored Silk Oxford Ties	0 5
2,000 Watches, 12 months' guarantee ...	2 8
Men's Hemstitched Cambric Handkerchiefs ...	1 15
Men's Tweed Caps, As. 8	0 4
St. George's Spring Bed, 6½ by 3 feet	12 8
White Turkish Towels, 44" by 21"	0 6
Brown Army Blankets, 48" by 66"	1 2
White Damask Table Napkins, 20" by 20"...	1 12
Cretonne, 30" wide, As. 6½	0 4¾
Tapestry, 50" wide, Re. 1-8	1 2
Colored Art Serge, 50" wide	0 12
Bamboo Poles with Complete Brass Fittings ...	1 2
Coin Spot Muslin, 50" ...	0 8
1,000 yds. Tapestry, 50", Re. 1-8	0 15

	SALE PRICE. Rs. As.
Fancy Colored Muslin Blouses, Rs. 1-15...	1 7 each
Fancy Colored Canvas Blouses, Rs. 2-12...	2 0
Glace Silk Underskirt, Rs. 27-8 ...	9 8
Colored Silk Blouses, Rs. 22-8	8 8
Linen Costumes, Rs. 15-8	12 8
Colored Crepe Silk, Re. 1	0 12
Colored Japanese Silks, Re. 1	0 11½
Colored Glace Silk, Rs. 2-8	1 8
Colored Satins, Rs. 1-8	1 0
Plain Colored Voiles 28"	0 6½
Plain Colored Voiles 49	0 12
Fancy White Dress Muslins, As. 6½ ...	0 3¾
Black and Colored Voiles 40", As. 15...	0 11
Colored Cashmeres 40" As. 14	0 9½
Colored Cashmeres 42" Rs. 1-4	0 14
Fancy Colored Muslins, As. 6	0 3¾
Fancy Colored Muslins, As. 7... ...	0 4½
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WRITERS AND READERS.

JOHN HAY has to be added to the list of authors not quite satisfied with the way public fixed on one of his books to remember him by. He would have preferred, it is said, not to have been known as author chiefly of the 'Pike County Ballads,' and the creator of 'Jem Bludso.' So Blackmore never reconciled himself to the popular supremacy of "Lorna Doone," and Guy de Manpassant told us how Flaubert resented all the talk of Madame Bovary to the exclusion of its successors. But any man, however jealous of his reputation, might be content with the fame of the Ballads, added to the renown of the great services rendered by John Hay to his country and the world as American Minister in England and Secretary of State at home.

It is painful, though not surprising, to learn that the late Lord Acton's generosity was rewarded with the customary ingratitude. Lord Acton was as generous in lending his books as he was in putting his own mental acquirement at the service of students. Cambridge University, which through Mr. Morley's means has become the legatee of Lord Acton's library, now discovers that a considerable number of books are useless, because sets are incomplete, lent volumes having never been returned. Book-borrowers are incorrigible; and book-collectors must understand that for themselves churlishness is an essential virtue. I recall a good story told by Mr. Ashby Sterry of a book-collector who solemnly warned him against ever lending a book, and who, to enforce his moral, led him to a well-stocked bookshelf in his own house, saying, 'Look at those shelves, every book on them was lent to me.'"

The fact that Mr. Chesterton's "Heretics" should have been so closely followed by Mr. Huneker's Iconoclasts appears to be some confirmation of Mr. Chesterton's contention in his preface. Mr. Chesterton's contention is that whereas of old the heretic was bent on convincing the world of his orthodoxy, to-day the orthodox things to be a heretic. M. Jules Lemaitre once complimented M. Brunetiere with preaching orthodoxy with the zeal and unexpectedness of the heresiarch. Mr. Chesterton employs all the resources of his rhetoric to declare how life from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strands affords nothing so adventurous as sitting at home in a rocking-chair, and that nothing is more utterly romantic than feeding the baby. As to Mr. Street, so to myself, Mr. Chesterton's intellectual gambols are an unceasing joy; though I cannot say with Mr. Street that the uniformity of the formula does not somewhat impair the freshness of the pleasure. However, the blame, if blame there be, should lie rather with insistent editors than the fluent journalist.

We are to have another book on Hamlet—his one by the late M. George Douglas Brown, the author of 'The House with Green Shutters. Mr. Andrew Melrose told us something about this in the "Bookman" some years ago. Brown, said Mr. Melrose was the most vital man he ever met. When all other subjects were exhausted there remained Shakespeare. The exposition of Hamlet which is now to see the light was in substance recited to Mr. Melrose in a fortnight's holiday which they spent at the sea side together. Yet Brown had not a sheet of manuscript before him. It impressed his hearer as one of the most strikingly original and profound expositions of Hamlet that had ever been written.

Everyone, it has been said, thinks that he can drive a gig and edit a newspaper. In one of his Utopian books Mr. Wells had an idea of the perfect literary journal. Similar aspiration comes from the new essayist of the "Cornhill Magazine" who writes From a College Window. He very much wishes, he writes that there was a really good literary paper with an editor of catholic tastes and half a dozen stimulating specialists on the staff, whose duty would be to read the books that come out, each in his own line, write reviews of appreciation and not of contemptuous fault finding, let feeble books alone, and make it their business to tell ordinary people what to read, not saving them the trouble of reading the books that are worth reading, but sparing them the task of glancing at a good many books that are not worth reading. Editors could tell the essayist that stimulating specialists are not to be had for the asking, and might suggest that they would not remain stimulating specialists long at this task of saving essayists in college windows the intolerable bore of reading all the bad books.

It is to be feared all tastes will never be satisfied. Our essayist holds, for example, that almost the only new books it is a duty to read are the lives of great contemporaries; he cannot be bothered to master the new characters of the new novels. Meanwhile this week another writer, Mr. Warren Bell, addresses the following spirited remonstrance to a publisher who has stated that 'it's the dead uns that pay us." "Do not" he asks, 'Dickens, Thackeray, Lamb, and others I might mention monopolise too much space in modern periodicals? They have had their day; meanwhile hundreds of modern writers are rapping at the editorial door and asking for notice. In this era of mental and social advancement, is not the reading of many portions of Thackeray somewhat like taking rooms in a London lodging-house of the 'no-bath-room' order?" It is a perfectly delightful query. One would be tolerably safe in attributing comparative youth to the querist and middle age to the essayist.

Mr. Clement Shorter's zeal for literature in unquenchable. In his Literary Letter in the "Sphere" this week he entreats the railway companies to provide in their expresses, besides luncheon and dinner, literature associated with the places through which the train passes. He would, he tells us, like to be able to peruse Mathew Arnold's Rugby Chapel as he is being whirled through 'Mugby Junction.' I am sure Mr. Shorter knows Arnold's line by heart, so here perhaps he pleads for the weaker brethren. Only, unfortunately for the weaker brethren, poetry and railway travelling are incompatible things.

The versatile Mr. Max Pemberton has turned chronicler and satirist of the smart set, and Rita must look to her laurels. On his canvas they are as treacherous, false impudently immoral and unashamedly irreligious as on hers. Moreover, their chatter is bright and amusing, and if now and again the wit seems a little forced, the preparation for the epigram a little too evident this is only on occasions and generally Mr. Pemberton writes with vivacity and high spirits and shows a very pretty wit of his own. Moreover, in Lady Alice he introduces us to a charming leader of the smart set, light, frivolvous, daring and defiant of Mrs. Grundy as the rest of them, but keeping herself free from defilement and proving herself in the time of trial a pure and faithful wife. As for the story, it is based on an evident absurdity. A trapezist whose beauty and skill had stirred all Paris would not recover from what was believed to be a fatal fall without the news becoming generally known, and it is on the supposed concealment of such a recovery that Mr. Pemberton has built up a story of bigamy, committed without intent and without knowledge that it was being committed. When he sends the bigamist over to California in reply to a message from his first wife, Mr. Pemberton drops from the comedy of intrigue into the form of melodrama with which he has made us familiar. Then, indeed, we have villiains bent on revenge, murder and attempted murders, kidnappings and perilous adventures on the high seas and very frankly, we do not care them. They seem out of place and unnecessary and do not compel belief. But in the early part of 'Mid the Thick Arrows Mr. Pemberton is at his best, and at his best he is really good.

The author of Minute Marvels of Nature has collected together in book form some more of his wonderfully interesting chapters—fascinating studies of nature in microscopic faithfulness. In one we have An extraordinary quarter of an inch of life, the wonderful hydra found in the floating duckweed from the nearest pond, or, rather in the pendent roots of the weed—this hydra being a kind of animated stomach only closed at one end with a disc, which captures its prey by means of a series of arms or tentacles. Yet, insignificant though the creature seems, no less than six interesting pictures of it in its different phases of existence are given. Another chapter tells us about and depicts for us those rasps and files that molluses were provided with and used for ages before man the toolmaker appeared on this earth. Again we read and marvel over the artifices and strategy of the extraordinary ant-lion grub, and are interested in the life-story of the eyed hawk-moth and privet hawk-moth; and shudder over the nimble flea's appendages of head and mouth, so fitted to torture the the miserable victim, who too often vainly tries to retain his torturer between closely-pressed fingers, not knowing that the smooth horny segments of its suit of mail are, as we read here, edged with strong bristles all pointing backwards; hence the creature's extraordinary power of slipping through and escaping from its captor. Pleasanter reading are those pages giving the life-story of the gorse plant, of which we have two species in England, the larger, Ulex europœus, and the dwarf, Ulex nanus, the former blooming from early winter till spring, the latter flowering through the summer and more freely still in autumn.

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DISCOVERY OF FALSE CURRENCY NOTES.

ON Sunday evening one Anant Raoji, a mill-hand residing at Purbhadevi Road, Lower Mahim, reported to the police that he received on that day from one Shivram Daji, a liquor shopkeeper, a counterfeit currency note for five rupees. The police found the note to be false and immediately proceeded to Shivram's shop at Purbhadevi Road to make inquiries about it. They searched the shop in the presence of a "panch" and discovered seventeen other notes of a similar kind concealed in a corner of the place about fifteen feet away from where Shivram was found seated. From further inquiries made by the police it appears that about half past 7 o'clock on Sunday evening Anant went to Shivram's shop and purchased one bottle of country liquor for one rupee. Anant then handed to Shivram a note for ten rupees, asking him to take one rupee for the liquor and to return the balance. Shivram returned four rupees in cash and a currency note for five rupees. As the colour of the note was found to be different from that of an ordinary currency note, he suspected it to be false and questioned Shivram about it. Shivram replied that it was a new Raja's note and that if he (Anant) did not accept it, he was liable to prosecution and six months' imprisonment. With some hesitation Anant accepted the note and showed it to two of his friends, who remarked that they had never seen such a note before. Anant then took the note to policeman No. 772G and showed it to him. The policeman took him with the note to Superintendent Walton, who investigated the matter with the result that seventeen similar counterfeit notes were found in Shivram's shop. At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, Superincendent Walton charged Shivram Daji, before Mr. P. H. Dastur with tendering a counterfeit currency note and with possessing similar false notes. The case was remanded to the 5th instant.

THE MARCH OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.

ONE of the best informed organs of the Parisian Press, "Le Matin," announced the arrival of Asiatic cholera in France, stating that a fatal case had already occurred at Marseilles. This ominous announcement has followed close on an important communication made only a few days before to the French Academy of Medicine by Professor Chantemesse, who therein gave warning of the danger to which, in his opinion, Europe is at the present moment exposed. For several years the Professor has been studying the march of an epidemic of cholera, which originated, he says, in India towards the end of 1899, and became severe in the Presidency of Madras. Its direct passage to Europe was then prevented; but in 1900, it began to travel stealthily, both eastward towards China and westward towards the Caspian and Black Seas. Its progress was slow, but after tracing it step by step through Asia, M. Chantemesse found it located last winter at Merv, Tiflis, Baku, Batoum, Van, Astrakan, Saratof, and Samara, from all of which points, he says in his communication to the Academy, Europe is menaced at the present time.

According to the Professor, the epidemic's march, as was the case on previous occasions, is now likely to be accelerated by circumstances, and "may follow one or more of four routes which similar epidemics have traversed at various times, those routes being: (1) the Volga, Moscow, St. Petersburg, and the Baltic ports; (2) the Black Sea, Odessa, and Central Europe; (3) the Black Sea, the Danube and the Balkan Principalities; and (4) the Black Sea again, Constantinople, and Southern Europe." Further, the Professor's recent "memoire" contains this passage, which, taken in connexion with the subsequent announcement of "Le Matin," would seem to be prophetic: "In any case, the enemy is now at no great distance from us. As the help which it has hitherto lacked to enable it to continue its march westward consists inclimatic conditions which have now arrived, and against which we are powerless, it is to be feared that the cholera will reach us."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	1	1	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	2	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	1	1	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total.....	5	6	91
Total plague deaths to date...	204,293	259,237	
Same date last year	10	7	79

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 543 as against 499 during the previous week. Of the total number, 44 died of plague, which showd an increace of 12 over the figure of the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 581, which included 55 deaths from plague.

Is it really so easy to pick up Italian? A Canadian paper publishes a somewhat eteep story about Sir Charles Tupper, the octogenarian ex-Prime Minister of the Dominion, and for many years its High Commissioner in London. It is alleged that on the morning of his arrival in Rome he sent for an instructor in Italian. He threw so much energy and determination into the acquisition of the language that on the fourth day he had mastered it so effectively that during an audience at the Vatican he was able to converse with the Pope in his own language. Possibly the name of the ex-Premier's instructor was Signor Benjamin Trovato!

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
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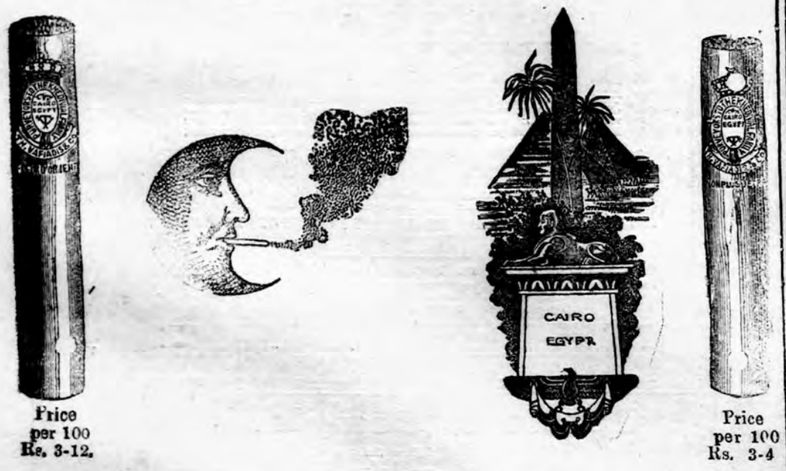
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